The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Brilliant Operations of the Expedition Under Gen. Weitzel.

A Battle Fought at Labadieville.

The Enemy Routed and Pursued.

Upwards of Two Hundred Rebels Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

GEN. WEITZEL'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Visit of Gen. Butler and Staff to the French War Steamer Catinet.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

By the steamer which last left this city, I reported to you, in a short notice, the fact that the Reserve Brigade, under Gen. WEITZEL, 5,000 strong, had proceeded up the river and made an easy and unopposed landing at Donaldsonville. I have the satisfaction of saying that, up to this date, the brigade has met with brilliant success, characteristic of all of Gen. BUTLER'S foresight and profound judgment. You will find Gen. WEITZEL'S official report of the splendid engagement at Labadieville, and also an interesting letter, with a list of killed and wounded on our side, together with the same list regarding the rebels, but, in addition, the number of prisoners captured from the enemy. Although the battle of Labadieville is, by comparison, inferior in numbers to many engagements elsewhere, still it possesses all the elements of splendid fighting, and consummate generalship; the command has crowed the Department of the Gulf with glory.

THE REPORT OF GEN. WEITZEL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE,
BAYOU LAFOURCHE, NEAR THIBODEAUX, LA.,
Oct. 29, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this morning at 6 o'clock I dispatched Col. BIRGE, in command of his regiment, (the Thirteenth Connecticut,) BARNETT'S Cavalry, and one section of CARRUTH'S Battery, down the Bayou Lafourche, to open communication with the city. I have just received a dispatch from him from Raceland Station, in which he says that he has communicated with Col. THOMAS, who is one mile and a half from him. He found at the Station three freight cars, one passenger car, two barbette guns, spiked, (32-pounders,) two 12-pound iron howitzers, in good order, and guns, equipments, &c., scattered along the road.

I therefore propose now to give you a more detailed report of my operations since I left Donaldsonville. I left this place at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last, and marched on the left bank until I was within one mile of Napoleonville, where I bivouacked in line of battle. Believing that the enemy would, by means of the numerous flatboat ferries which I knew were in the bayou, probably cross from one side of the bayou to the other, I took in tow a flatboat bridge and carried it with me all the way, and have it with me now. I destroyed every boat I passed as a prudential military measure. It has proved of invaluable service to me.

I moved on the first day with but one company of the Eighth New-Hampshire on the right bank. The enemy's scouts were continually in sight of my advanced guard of cavalry, and just before going into camp one Captain of the enemy was killed by my advanced guard and three prisoners were taken. Immediately afterwards one of the Eighth New Hampshire privates on the right bank was taken prisoner by the enemy.

I started on Monday morning again at 6 o'clock, but feeling that the enemy was in some force on the right bank, I threw over the whole of the Eighth New Hampshire and PERKIN'S Cavalry by means of my floating bridge, and in this order moved down the bayou.

At 11 o'clock, when I was about two miles above Labadieville, I received the report that the enemy was in force about one mile ahead, on the left bank, and that they had six pieces of artillery, I immediately ordered four pieces of CARRUTH'S Battery up, (two pieces were with the rear guard and THOMPSON'S was already ahead) and formed the Thirteenth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New York in line-of-battle to support THOMPSON.

These two regiments formed splendidly, and moved at once forward to the attack, through a dense canefield. I moved on with them, and after emerging from the canefield I received the report, and was that the enemy was in position on the right bank also, and that he had four pieces of artillery on that side. At the same time I received the report that the enemy's cavalry was in rear of my rear guard. I immediately swung my bridge across the bayou, ordered eight companies of the Twelfth Connecticut over to support the Eighth New-Hampshire, leaving two companies of this regiment, one section of CARRUTH'S Battery and WILLIAMSON'S Cavalry to guard the rear. I immediately ordered, also, that a road be cut up the steep bank on both sides of the bayou for the passage of artillery and my train. I found soon that the enemy on the left bank, after delivering only the fire of its advanced guard, which killed one of my cavalry and wounded another, and killed two horses, had disappeared for some unaccountable reason. Fearing some ruse, I immediately ordered the Thirteenth Connecticut across the bayou to support the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut, THOMPSON'S Battery to play upon the enemy's artillery on the right bank, which was firing splendidly upon our forces and my bridge; ordered CARRUTH to cross over with his two advanced sections, and the Seventy-fifth New-York to support THOMPSON, and guard the head of the bridge and the front of the train.

I then crossed over, ordered the Eighth New-Hampshire to form line of battle across the road, the Twelfth Connecticut to form on its right, and ordered these forward to attack at once. They had scarcely commenced moving when the Thirteenth Connecticut arrived at a double quick from across the bayou. I immediately ordered this in reserve. Subsequently, as the centre guides of the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut moved in different lines of direction, they became sufficiently separated to allow me to throw the Thirteenth Connecticut on the line between the two. I ordered this regiment forward in line of battle. The line thus formed advanced steadily at my command forward. In a very short time the enemy's battery retreated, and also the infantry support. The fight did not last long. I found that the enemy had four pieces of artillery in the road. It was CONRON'S Battery, Company A, WITHER'S Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. J. RAYSON (who was wounded and is now a paroled prisoner). This battery was supported by the remnants of the Eighteenth Louisiana and the Crescent City regiments, numbering together about five hundred men. They were lying down in a ditch on the lower side of a plantation road in the edge of woods at Georgia Landing, and immediately on the left of the battery.

I ordered skirmishers at once in the woods to secure prisoners. CARRUTH arrived about this time, and I sent him with one section and PERKIN'S Cavalry in pursuit. They pursued about four miles, CARRUTH firing upon the retreating forces on both sides of the bayou. I have since learned that SIMMS' Battery of six pieces, supported by Col. CLARK'S (the Thirty-third) Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, was in front on the left bank.

I lost 18 killed and 74 wounded. Lieut. FRANCIS, of the Twelfth Connecticut, was taken prisoner before the fight. We have buried five of the enemy, and have seventeen wounded in our hospital, but I have proof that their loss was greater. I took 166 of the enemy prisoners the day of battle, and 42 of them since—total 208; I released them all on parole. The commanding officer of the enemy, Col. J. P. MCPHERTERS, was killed. I delivered his body to some of his brother officers, who were prisoners, and he was decently buried near the battle-field, the Chaplain of the Eighth New-Hampshire officiating. One of the pieces of the enemy's artillery broke down in the retreat. We secured it, and have it now in our possession. All of my command did very well, both officers and men. The Eighth New-Hampshire advanced steadily in front of the enemy's battery. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut crossed the bridge, formed in line of battle under the very accurate and splendid fire of the enemy's artillery, without seeming to notice it at all. My cavalry has been of invaluable service to me; both officers and men have done splendidly. I wish I had four times the number. The signal corps, also, has been of great service to me.

I crossed over my train and encamped on the battle-field; had my own and the enemy's wounded put in a house which I took as an hospital. I went into camp the next morning, (yesterday.) I moved on down the right bank of the bayou, throwing over the Seventy-fifth New-York and WILLIAMSON'S Cavalry on the left bank. I left about thirty wounded of my own, who could not be moved, and the enemy's wounded, in charge of Surgeon B. N. CUMMINGS, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, and left with him provisions, money and supplies, for their care. I entered Thibodeaux at 3 o'clock P. M. without opposition.

I certainly expected a fight at this place. When I arrived a short distance from it, I found from the smoke of burning bridges that they were retreating, and immediately ordered my cavalry in pursuit. They followed as closely as their force would allow, and prevented the total destruction of two railroad bridges, the one across Bayou Lafourche, the other across Bayou Terrebonne. I found three freight cars at Lafourche Crossing, uninjured, one containing arms, shovels and sugar, and another containing a lot of arms, ammunition and accoutrements. I also found papers by the side of the road, which were thrown away in their retreat, proving that the enemy had left Bayou des Allemands. In went into camp on BUARON'S plantation, about one mile below Thibodeaux. I will repair the damage on the two bridges to-morrow. The enemy has retreated to Berwick's Bay. I send you a list of my killed and wounded; I also send you a list of prisoners I paroled. I think it would be well to publish the latter list, as a great many are from New-Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.,
Commanding Reserve Brigade.
Major GEO. C. STRONG, Assist. Adj.-Gen.,
Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE,
IN CAMP, NEAR THIBODEAUXVILLE, Oct. 31, 1862.

The expedition under Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL reached this place last night, after a march of about three days and a half from Carrollton.

The Reserve Brigade is composed of the Eighth New-Hampshire, Thirteenth Connecticut, Twelfth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New-York Regiments, and First Louisiana, named in their order in the brigade, commencing on the right. We embarked on board the transports at Carrollton on Friday, Oct. 24, at 4 o'clock, and immediately started up, accompanied by four gunboats. Arrived at a point four miles below Donaldsonville, where the troops were landed and marched into the town, the transports following along with them. The front of where the village of Donaldsonville once stood is now in ruins, having been shelled by our gunboats some time since for having harbored guerrillas. The rear portion of the town, however, is undisturbed; but the deserted streets, the tenantless houses, the few and squalid inhabitants remaining, contrast strangely with the appearance presented to the visitor before the war.

The brigade encamped at night in town. The night was truly a stormy one, the wind howling and whistling through the dilapidated and ruined tenements in mournful numbers, suggesting the idea of a requiem for the absent owners, many of whom will probably never return. The New-England boys here first felt the chilling influence of a Louisiana Northwester, but they paid little regard to that. They only asked for dry weather and the enemy, both of which, thank fortune, they found.

On Sunday morning early, the whole column took up the line of march down the Bayou Lafourche, the main body on the left bank, and Company F, Eighth New-Hampshire, under command of Capt. FLANDERS, thrown out across the Bayou on the right as skirmishers. Companies were also thrown out on the left. All along the march, from the very beginning, crowds of negroes, of all ages and both sexes, came rushing to the banks to join the column. Many came with packs of clothing, some with their piccaninnies, but most of them empty-handed. The women and children were not permitted to join at first, as there was no transportation for them, and they could only go a few miles and then fall by the wayside with fatigue.

The first day passed without encountering the enemy, except a few roving bands, several of whom were bagged, and the army bivouacked in the open field, at a point about two miles above Napoleonville, which is said to be about fifteen miles from Donaldsonville. At this point there were several signs of the enemy. The cavalry on the left surprised a Captain of Confederate cavalry in the field, and called on him to surrender. He replied by shooting at one of the cavalry men, the ball passing through his holster. He was then shot through the head with a carbine. This company of cavalry was under the command of Lieut. PERKINS. On the right a party of about a dozen rebel cavalry dashed on the outpost pickets of the Eighth New-Hampshire, and captured a sentinel, and came near taking Lieut. BELL; but he being mounted on a fleet horse, and disregarding their summons to surrender, made his escape amid a volley of balls sent after him. The man captured is named JOHN O'DONNELL, and hopes are entertained that we may succeed in retaking him.

Early on Monday morning the forces again took up the line of march, with the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment on the right bank, and had proceeded about five miles when the Louisiana Cavalry, on the left bank of the bayou, discovered the enemy in some force on the right bank. THOMPSON'S battery was sent forward and opened with shot and shell, which was vigorously replied to by the batteries below, posted on both sides of the bayou—the battery on the right bank being the nearest. Gen. WEITZEL soon made his dispositions to attack the enemy, forming the attacking force by placing the Eighth New-Hampshire on the right, and ordered the Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut to cross over and form in line of battle. Some artillery was also sent over. The crossing was effected under a vigorous fire from the rebel battery, the shells bursting all around, and some solid shot striking here and there. But the two Connecticut regiments came along without the least show of flinching, and took their places, when the order was given to the New-Hampshire boys to charge the battery. Three of these companies, A, E and F, under command of Capts. BARRETT, WARREN and FLANDERS, respectively, had been out as skirmishers, and had ascertained that the battery had three pieces with an infantry support. These companies, after having fearlessly scoured the woods, under a heavy fire, were called to take their places in the regiment, Company E having lost its brave Capt. WARREN while skirmishing; and all being ready, Col. FEARING, ably seconded by Lieut.-Col. LYLE, called on his regiment to "go in," and in they went, the balls and shells of the enemy flying around in every direction, dealing death and frightful wounds to the ranks. Little heed they paid to that. On they went, through the underbrush, over fences and ditches, until they got near enough to deliver their fire, which was done with such effect as to cause an immediate stampede of the battery. This same stampede could have been prevented, but for the fact that the men were so fatigued with the charge that they could not follow up. The Twelfth Connecticut, which formed the left wing, came up in gallant style, and succeeded in flanking nearly the whole of the left wing of the enemy, who were in woods. This cut off their retreat, and secured them as prisoners. The manner of surrender is said to have been somewhat ludicrous. About thirty or forty of them threw themselves into a wide ditch, and, falling upon their backs and knees, waved their tattered white handkerchiefs in token of submission. There were some 125 prisoners, rank and file, taken here, beside several officers. The Confederate troops engaged belonged to the Eighteenth Louisiana and Crescent Regiments. The Colonel of the latter, J. P. MCPHERTERS, was killed on the field. He was buried by his own men, (who had been taken and paroled,) in a field by the wayside, about a mile above the field of battle, and about two below Napoleonville. Capt. RALSTON, of WITHER'S Battery, and an unknown Confederate soldier, were buried by his side. In the same field, not far remote, lie the brave Capts. WARREN, Co. E; and KELLEHER, Co. K, of the Eighth New-Hampshire. The whole regiment feels deep sorrow for the loss of these brave captains, who were popular, skillful, and brave, and fell nobly fighting for the integrity of their Government. They have offered up their hearts' blood at the shrine of their country, and a grateful people will cherish their memory. Peace to their manes.

The gallant style in which these three heretofore untried New-England regiments went into action is a source of great pleasure to Gen. WEITZEL. The General is justly proud of his brigade, and he enjoys the entire confidence of every man in the expedition. It is impossible for a General to have more fully the *moral* support of an army than that possessed by Gen. WEITZEL. The physical support has been shown to be efficient. It is always impossible to speak of every officer in detail who distinguishes himself in action. It might suffice to say that every officer was at his post, every duty performed, every order obeyed. The post of danger, consequently of honor, belongs to the several cavalry companies. Capt. COWAN having been detailed to serve on the Staff, the command and direction of his fine company devolved on Lieut. PERKINS, and whatever the fitness of "any other man" may be for the position, I consider PERKINS fully his equal. He is an incessant rider, always on the alert, always useful. While I thus speak of the Lieutenant I must not forget that the other commanders have done their duty, but at this hurried moment I have not so good an opportunity to learn their names.

Our loss in killed and wounded will probably exceed that of the enemy, but we have lost but one prisoner, while theirs are now counted by hundreds. Those I send you were taken on the field. About as many more have been captured by the cavalry and paroled. It is said in Thibodeaux this morning that since our army has been encamped here, there have been some 300 desertions out of the Lafourche militia.

The people are in desperate straits in this region of country. They have no flour, no shoes, very little salt, no butter, lard, candles, or soap—in fact, the only things at all plenty is sugar, corn, negroes, and shinplasters payable in Confederate notes. They begin to heartily wish for the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government. That Government protects them, feeds them, is like a parent to them. The rebels burn their bridges, their cotton, their sugar, impress their entire male population into their half-fed, scantily clothed armies, and leave the women and children to starve at home.

How long we shall remain here depends on events soon to be developed. Every man, however, is anxious to meet the enemy again in force sufficient to give the whole brigade a chance. It is hoped that communication will be opened to the city by the Opelousas Railroad soon. There are some large sugar plantations here, and a great deal of sugar, and the Lord knows the people need the necessaries it might purchase in New-Orleans.

It is likely that many of the crops now in the fields will be lost, as the whites have gone with the Confederate forces—been compelled to go—and the blacks have come within our lines. They are a great source of annoyance to our army, but, under the act of Congress, and instructions from the powers that be, in Washington, they cannot be turned away. They are good foragers. Nearly every man in the expedition has a servant, even the privates. Some of the officers have two or three. They are good foragers.

The private soldiers are strictly forbidden to leave the ranks to snatch up unconsidered trifles, like fowls, pigs, sheep and the like; but the negro, for the first time in his life, finds himself "better than the whites," and levies his contributions at will. Negroes, from all along the route, come flocking to the lines with such credentials in their hands. If the black has not attached himself to any man in the brigade, he will answer your demand to sell by saying, "I does not want to sell 'em—I want to go along, and I give 'em." They are generally received under such circumstances, for two reasons—one is, no man has a right to say them nay, and the other that their game is quite palatable. Many are used for relieving the soldiers of severe and heavy duties, such as assisting to care for the sick, helping trains to cross the bayou, "toting" knapsacks, &c.

OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From the Delta.

We are indebted to Maj. STRONG, Adjutant-General of this Department, for a list of the killed and wounded among the Union forces in the recent battle at Labadieville. As a matter of course our loss was much heavier in this engagement than that of the enemy, as is always the case when a larger body of troops attack a smaller force in a strong position and acting on the defensive. The heavy loss speaks volumes for the gallantry and bravery of our troops, and shows with what intrepid courage they flung their resistless column upon the enemy, regardless of the storm of missiles hurled upon their centre by the intrenched foe. When the history of this affair is written, it will be found to have been one of the most dashing exploits of the war. We omitted this morning to mention that the enemy's troops in this action were all veterans of Shiloh and several other actions, and are considered the flower of the rebel Louisiana troops. But flowers fade.

KILLED.

Capt. John Q. A. Warren, Co E, 8th N. H.	L. Bean, Co. F, 8th N. H.
Capt. John Killiher, Co. K, 8th New-Hampshire.	Geo. W. Hall, Co. G, 8th N. H.
Corp. J. H. Miller, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.	Azro Morgan, Co. H, 8th N. H.
Corp. John L. Putney, Co. D, 8th New-Hampshire.	Frederick N. Judson, Co. C, 12th Connecticut.
Corp. J. F. Cady, Co. F, 8th New-Hampshire.	Elisha Ashley, Co. G, 12th Ct.
Peter Doherty, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.	Chas. W. Bigelow, Co. K, 12th Connecticut.
Gilford Gilman, Co. D, 8th New-Hampshire.	James Black, Co. F, 13th Connecticut.
Charles A. Russell, Co. E, 8th New-Hampshire.	John Vogt, Co. I, 13th Conn.
	Chas. Henderson, Co. B, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.
	Abraham Tenvilliger, Co. C, 75th N. Y., detailed to 1st Maine Battery.

Wounded.

Sergt. D. B. Morse, Co. F, 8th New-Hampshire.	L. M. Jackson, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. W. Lord, Co. G, 8th N. H.	J. E. Bunker, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. C. Ashe, Co. H, 8th N. H.	D. Woodbury, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. Gibbons, Co. A, 12th Connecticut—shoulder, slight.	H. L. Hine, Co. B, 12th Conn.
L. Forbes, Co. B, 12th Conn.	C. B. Cadmus, Co. I, 12th Ct.
L. Bolman, Co. G, 12th Conn.	S. M. Woodward, Co. K, 12th Connecticut.
Serg. H. Edwards, Co. H, 12th Connecticut.	— Blackman, Co. E, 12th Ct.
Corp. John Towle, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.	A. McEnary, Co. B, 1st La. Cavalry.
H. D. Kidder, Co. D, 8th N. H.	F. Jackson, Co. C, 1st La. Cavalry—arm, slight.
N. D. Morey, Co. E, 8th N. H.	T. Wallace, Co. C, 1st La. Cavalry—chest, slight.
R. G. Phinney, Co. E, 8th N. H.	E. Andrews, Co, H, 12th Ct.
C. E. Howe, Co. F, 8th N. H.	J. Farrell, Co. B, 13th Ct.
M. Culver, Co. G, 8th N. H.	Jno. Walter, Co. D, 13th Ct.—head, slightly.
Wm. E. Bell, Co. A, 12th Ct.	Walter Skiff, Co. D, 13th Ct.—chest.
Wm. Munroe, Co. A, 12th Ct.	Edward Prentiss, Co. D, 13th Conn.—head, slightly.
W. Dunning, Co. B, 12th Ct.	John Antenhofer, Co. D, 13th Conn.—neck, slightly.
Geo. Vanhorn, Co. C, 12th Conn.—slightly.	Frank Dennel, Co. E, 13th Conn.—hand, slightly.
Drummer H. Chapel, Co. D, 12th Conn.—mortally.	E. H. Minard, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.
Michael Nevins, Co. D, 12th Conn.	Frank Stimpson, Co. B, 8th New-Hampshire.
A. P. Gay, Co. G, 12th Conn.	Thomas Fourbey, Co. B, 8th New-Hampshire.
Edward Pruen, Co. D, 13th Conn.—severely.	Patrick Connor, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.
Byron Crocker, Co. F, 13th Conn.—nose, slightly.	Henry Kane, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.
James Miller, Co. F, 13th Conn.—shoulder.	L. Murphy, Co. B, 1st La Cav.
Ellis B. Robinson, Co. G, 13th Connecticut.	A. Smith, Co. B, 1st. La. Cav.
Jas. Coffee, Co. I, 13th Connecticut—head, slightly.	J. Shields, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—arm and chest, sev.
Henry Berger, Co. I, 13th Conn.—leg, slightly.	H. Burr, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head.
C. Moreland, Co. D, 8th N. H.	G. Doubleman, Co. 1st La. Cav.—head.
W. Jones, Co. G, 8th N. H.	W. Frazer, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—chest, severely.
H. Thompson, Co. G, 8th N. H.	J. Zarpziuskie, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—beak.
C. Priest, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols.	J. Smith, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—leg.
F. J. Smith, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols.—since died.	J. Strahler, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head, mortally.
J. Oakes, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols.	R. Thomas, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—leg, slightly.
E. Mauner, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols.	D. Whalen, 1st La. Cav.—leg, slightly.
J. Hunt, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols.	L. Zelenka, 1st La. Cav.—head, slightly.
C. Harny, Co. H, 8th N. H. Vols.	
S. Bunker, Co. I, 8th N. H. Vols.	
S. F. Hutchins, Co. I, 8th N. H. Vols.	
Desmond, Co. K, 8th N. H. Vols.	
A. Reed, Co. K, 8th N. H. Vols.	
J. Meagher, Co. K, 8th N. H. Vols.	

Total.....97

Of the enemy, there were killed and buried on the field, Col. MCPHETERS, Crescent Regiment, and four others, rank and name unknown. Total, 5.

Wounded.

Capt. Geo. Ralston, Co. H, Wither's Rep't Artillery.	Vandermere—thigh, slight.
Lieut. Leek—fractured arm, severe.	R. J. Faulkner, 16th La.—knee, severe.
	S. Duncan Postblewaite, 18th La.—shoulder, severe.
	W. Wood, 18th La.—forearm, slight.
	J. H. Mason—thigh, severe.
	Alex. Burton, Crescent Regiment—hip, severe.
	Walter S. Welch, 18th La.—knee, severe.
	James C. Alexander—knee, severe. Total—17.

Cohan—foot, slightly.
Corp. Frank Jackson, Co. C, 13th La.—arm, slight.
T. Lake—slightly.
A. Lawrent—elbow, slight.
T. F. Brown—fractured arm, severe.
C. Frederick—abdomen, severe.
Frank Reed—shoulder, severe.

The enemy's wounded were placed in hospital with my own wounded, under the care of Surgeon B. N. Comings, Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

M. D. BENEDICT,
Surgeon 75th New-York Volunteers,
and Acting Brigade Surgeon.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

The steamer *Maurice* arrived at New-Orleans Friday, the 30th, with eighty of the prisoners taken at the battle of Labadieville. These men mostly belonged to the Crescent regiment, raised among the *élite* of this city, and as soon as it was announced on our bulletin-board that they had arrived, hundreds began to wend their way toward the levee to see them, and, perhaps, to recognize old friends, or acquaintances, or relatives. When we reached the steamer, the wharf was already crowded, and the prisoners were holding uninterrupted communication with all they recognized on shore. A battalion of infantry shortly made its appearance, and cleared a wide space on the levee in front of the boat, but it was soon withdrawn, and the crowd was again allowed freely to talk with the prisoners from the wharf. And many were the joyful recognitions that took place. Everything, however, was done in the most orderly style, and with the greatest decorum. The prisoners looked very well, were dressed as finely as could be expected under the circumstances, and appeared quite cheerful. Late in the evening, they were transferred to another vessel, which is to be their prison, we understand, for the present. They are receiving the best of treatment, and have no cause of complaint, other than that of being deprived of the freedom of the city for the present—but soldiers are used to privations.

RECAPITULATION.

Prisoners	208
Wounded	15
Killed	6
Total	229

These were all that fell into our hands. The other Confederate wounded were carried off by the enemy in their retreat. The wounded were cared for in our hospital with our own men.

Visit of Gen. Butler to the French War Steamer Catinet.

From the Delta, Nov. 2.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, attended by his Staff—Maj. George C. Strong, Division Surgeon Charles McCormack, Col. John W. Shaffer, Col. John W. Turner, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kinsman, Lieut.-Col. J. H. French, Capt. Robert S. Davis, Capt. George A. Kensel, Capt. John Clark, Capt. Peter Haggerty and Lieut. H. C. Clarke—visited the French vessel of war, the *Catinet*, yesterday afternoon, and paid his formal respects to the French Admiral. The meeting between the Major-Gen. and the Admiral was most cordial; and the interchange of friendly sentiment between the French Naval officers and the members of the General's Staff, was fresh and hearty. As Gen. BUTLER withdrew from the vessel the American flag was run up at the fore-mast, and a salute was fired. One of our batteries, stationed at the foot of Canal-street, responded to the cannon of the *Catinet*. In every respect the meeting of the high officers was friendly. Long live the French Admiral; long live France.

Important Orders from Gen. Butler.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 87.—1. No pass to go beyond the lines of this army, in any direction, will be respected by any officer or soldier, unless it bear the personal signature of the Commanding General of this Department.

2. All persons of the age of sixteen years and upward, coming within the lines, will be held as spies, unless they take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or show that they are neutral aliens, and all persons whatsoever thus coming will immediately report themselves at the office of the Provost-Marshal.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88.—1. No person will be arrested as a slave, by any policeman or other person, and put in confinement for safe keeping, unless the person arresting knows that such person is owned by a loyal citizen of the United States.

2. The Inspector and Superintendent of Prisons is authorized to discharge from confinement all slaves not known to be the slaves of loyal owners.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Gunboat Connecticut.

The Entire Coast of Texas Now in Our Possession.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut* arrived last evening from Galveston, New-Orleans, Key West and Port Royal. She brings a mail from the squadron.

We are indebted to Commander HAXTUN for late news and papers. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, MILTON HAXTUN; Executive Officer, J. W. Smith; Acting Masters, J. W. Bentley, George E. Hill, Charles W. Lee, T. J. Linneken; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel D. Flagg, Jr.; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Pilham W. Ames; First Assistant Engineer, Alex. McCausland; Second Assistant Engineer, Robert G. Pope; Third Assistant Engineers, David McArthur, James Campbell, Edwin F. Lewis, Lewis F. Swift; Master's Mates, John P. Jones, John Daly, Jr., John Roberts, A. B. Langworthy, Theo. E. Brown; Master's Mate and Mail Agent, Wm. H. Mead; Captain's Clerk and Special Commissioner for Government, Edmon Blankman; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. H. H. Blackman; Carpenter, J. P. Carter; Gunner, George A. Parkhurst; Paymaster's Steward, Charles J. Curran.

The officers of the *Connecticut* report the entire coast of Texas in possession of the National forces.

At Apaco it was positively ascertained that no less than three vessels were being fitted out in the port of Saint Georges, in the Island of Bermuda, to be employed in the rebel service against our commerce on the high seas; that whilst our own ships were denied coal, every facility and aid was afforded the rebels in the construction and furnishing of these vessels.

Our cruisers on the coast of Louisiana and Florida have of late been extensively engaged in demolishing the rebel salt works, and so effectually has the work of destruction been performed, that salt in the Cotton States is now worth $150 per sack, and scarce even at that price.

Our naval forces, without the aid of the military, took Galveston, Texas, on the 8th day of October, and the place is now guarded alone by our gunboats. What is wanted now is for our Government to send, without delay, a sufficient military force, not only to hold the place, but to protect the Union people who are there and who have not the arms or the means to protect themselves against rebel barbarities. The gunboats now stationed there are doing all that they can to afford protection to the people. On the wharf at Galveston may be seen large numbers of people congregated together, immediately opposite to our fleet, where they remain day and night, so that, if attacked by rebel soldiers, they may be sheltered by the fire from our ships. But notwithsanding great watchfulness and care are exercised by our naval officers in command, yet it sometimes happens that a strong force of rebel rangers and cavalry at night time come down to the city across the bridge, and seize upon good Union men and force them into their ranks; and a refusal to join them under such circumstances is instantly punished with death to the offender. Such a case occurred the night before the arrival at Galveston of the *Connecticut*. The rebel cavalry came down at night, made free with such properly as they conveniently could carry with them, shot two Union men who refused to join them, and committed various other depredations, and then left for the interior. This might all be avoided had we but a single regiment stated at Galveston.

At Aranzas Bay we have several well-armed vessels, which effectually keep out English as well as rebel traders.

At Matagordo Bay a sharp and most efficient blockade is kept up by Commander RENSHAW'S squadron. Within a few days our naval forces there captured very many vessels, both large and small.

On the afternoon of the 30th of October the *Connecticut* captured the English "whitewashed" brig *Hermosa*. She is deeply laden with a full cargo, consisting of drugs, dry goods, army blankets, hardware, powder, shoes, wines, quinine, and a well-assorted cargo generally. When captured she was close under the shore, say about two miles distant, and about fifteen miles to the eastward of Sabine. Her captain, with the second mate, had already gone ashore to ascertain where best to land his car; but on his return to the brig he was convinced, if not satisfied, that Commander HAXTUN had already determined to relieve him from the duty of discharging cargo at that point by putting a prize crew on board the brig and sending her into Key West for legal adjudication.

The *Connecticut* has on board a cargo of cotton, captured by her off the coast of Texas, in the schooner *Rambler*, having left the schooner at the Southwest Pass, protected by the guns of the United States ship *Pampero*, until she can be sent to a port for adjudication.

GREAT NAVAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

A Gun Can be Fired Inside a Turret.

Four Men Work a Gun Weighing Twenty Tons.

The Great Trial Trip of the Passaic--Revolution in Naval Ordnance---Grand Success.

Yesterday the naval authorities of this vicinity were the witnesses of a great experiment. As early as 7 o'clock, a visitor to the Navy Yard, or to any of the iron-clad yards, would have easily discovered that something was going to turn up. The great trial trip of the *Passaic* was to come off, and the question would be decided whether one inventor, or "twenty-five naval officers, among whom were two Admirals," occupied the correct position on a disputed point. All the navy, all the newspapers, (ourselves included,) all the contractors, and all the mechanics of the town, who knew of the affair, did not see how a gun twenty-one tons in weight could be fired inside a turret twenty-one feet in diameter, without having its muzzle protrude through the porthole. Alone among the faithless, with only one engineer to join him, was Mr. ERICSSON. The opinions of the great twenty-five, (including the two Admirals,) and of all the rest of mankind was nothing—the thing must be *proved* a humbug.

At 10 o'clock the *Passaic* was reported ready. She had come from Greenpoint to have her boilers cleansed—divested of the filthy coating which builders deem indispensable—and the job being done, her steam began to rise. A large number of scientific officers—men who could never see anything until every body could see it—congregated at the Iron Works. The wharf was crowded. The privilege to witness the great experiment—that which is to revolutionize naval warfare—was granted to a chosen few. Among them were the following:

Admiral GREGORY, General Superintendent of Ironclads.

Chief-Engineer STIMERS (the only believer in the great idea.)

Chief Engineers LAWTON, ROBIL.

Capt. DRAYTON, who commands the *Passaic*, and whose brother, the rebel Gen. DRAYTON, got some iron messages from him at Port Royal.

The representative of the leading journals, and one or two private citizens.

A squad of marines arrived from the barracks to keep loafers from the guns, and a few sailors, who looked as if sentenced to death, on account of the terrible situation the Department was about to place them in.

At a quarter past 10 the ropes were loosened, the steam-tug *R. Birkbeck* headed the vessel up the river and the engines of the *Passaic* began to move. The spectators shouted, and on all the wharves from Thirteenth to Twenty-fifth street crowds of astonished people were hurrying to the verge of the water to see the "floating Divil," as a Hibernian elegantly expressed it. Some fifteen minutes after our departure the cleaning out of the boilers began to tell. The *Passaic* was making seven miles an hour, with her machinery barely stirring. Hitherto she had hardly done that at her best. The air was crisp and cold, the atmosphere bracing, and the tide stiff. What the Christopher street rowers call white-caps, were plenty enough, and our decks were sprinkled occasionally. We were still the observed of all observers. Even the oyster boats saw that there was something big on the board, and all descriptions of small craft dashed by us, often very closely. Not one ever passed without giving a cheer and dipping the ensign, were it ever so small. Steamboats whistled for us but we did not go to the lads, having better business on hand.

It is 12 o'clock. We are at the Palisades. Fort Washington is on the hill, at one side. The yacht *Rebecca* is anchored near. We halt. Preparations are made to fire. A cap misses. "She's a failure," bursts from a dozen throats. Another fails to touch the powder. "It's just as I said," cried an 'hofficer, "they never can fire that gun without putting it chock out through the port." A third cap missed. "What's the use of trying," chimed in a third, "can't they see"—

THE FIRST SHOT

interrupted him. It struck about 300 yards from the vessel in the water, glanced off, and flew into the bosom of the Palisades, kicking up more dust than a squadron of irregular cavalry. Every one rushed to the turret. Was it there? What part burnt? Who's killed? No one—nothing broke—the turret was there, as strong and solid as the rock of Gibraltar. No one was smothered inside—no one deafened, the concussion was not felt any more than the Captain of an old-fashioned 32-pounder feels it on board the old-fashioned frigate.

What a fall came on the prophets and the faithless. A success at last! What will HE (ERICSSON) say now? Everybody knew then that it always had a *chance* to do well. Even the gentleman who crept to the extreme margin of the ship, and turned very pale when the loading began, got brave and dared to look into the turret.

The very first fire, then, results in no smoke to speak of, no inconvenient concussion, and the complete success of a grand idea. The first charge consisted of 20 lbs. of powder, and a hollow shot, (330 lbs.,) fired out of the 15-inch gun. It recoiled 17 inches.

THE SECOND SHOT.

This also was fired out of the 15-inch gun, there being really no need of discharging the 11-inch. The first shot having proved the practicability of the principle, the entire charge of 35 lbs. of powder was now put in. Notwithstanding the success of the experimental fire, the final ones still kept in the background. No cap missed. No one prophesied ill. Capt. DRAYTON pulled the trigger. Once more the echoes of the Palisades rang out. The recoil and smoke were reported "insignificant," and the shot—a hollow one—buried itself again in the beach. Cheers were loudly given for the *Passaic*. Converts became numerous about the deck. It is singular that even the noise is only troublesome outside the turret, on deck, where no one has any business to be, even there. The recoil was a few inches greater than at first, owing to the compressers not being properly tightened; but this only proved the perfect reliability of the apparatus that regulates the recoil.

THE THIRD SHOT.

The compressers were righted this time, and there was even less recoil than at first. The smoke was "nowhere." A full 35-pound was put in, and the 330-pound hollow shot. The ball struck the water as before, there being no desire to elevate the gun, or to test any but the one great

The Richmond Dispatch, Sunday, September 16, 1860

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

Rev. Dr. Stiles on the Religious Condition of the Rebel Army.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

Dr. Stiles, the Presbyterian minister of Savannah, who is labouring as an Evangelist in the army of the Potomac, writes to Rev. Mr. Brace, of the city, under date of Sept. 1st, from the Valley of the Shenandoah, a most interesting and valuable letter. We take the following extracts from it:

"I am writing to you from the Valley of the Shenandoah, in the midst of the Confederate army, and with the Federal army of the Potomac in full view on the opposite hills. We are encamped in the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and have been for the last three weeks. Our camp is in a grove of large trees, on the banks of a small stream, which flows into the Shenandoah, and is about two miles from Bunker Hill, a village on the road from Winchester to Martinsburg, and about twenty miles from the Potomac river. The enemy are encamping on the hills on the other side of the river, and their pickets are in full view from our camp. Their camp is about three miles from us, and their pickets about two miles. Between us and them is a beautiful valley, with fields of corn, and meadows, and pasture lands, and a few farm houses, and a number of negro cabins. The people have all left, and the country is almost entirely deserted. Occasionally a few negroes are seen, and a few cattle, and sheep, and horses, are grazing in the fields. Our pickets are stationed in the cornfields, and in the meadows, and in the pasture lands, and in the negro cabins, and in the farm houses, and in the barns, and in the orchards, and in the groves, and in the woods, and on the hills, and in the valleys, and on the roads, and in the fields, and in the streams, and in the ponds, and in the gardens, and in the yards, and in the houses, and in the cellars, and in the garrets, and in the chimneys, and in the ovens, and in the pantries, and in the closets, and in the cupboards, and in the bureaus, and in the chests, and in the trunks, and in the boxes, and in the bags, and in the baskets, and in the barrels, and in the kegs, and in the bottles, and in the jugs, and in the jars, and in the pots, and in the pans, and in the kettles, and in the skillets, and in the ovens, and in the tables, and in the chairs, and in the sofas, and in the beds, and in the cradles

...Gen. Grant was called to relinquish the pursuit and project another plan of campaign. The pursuit and project another plan of campaign. The pursuit and project another plan of campaign. The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an important general order dividing the army under his command into three grand divisions, named respectively the Right, Left and Centre Grand Divisions. The first, consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. SUMNER; the second, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. FRANKLIN, and the third, consisting of the Third and Fifth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. HOOKER. In addition to these there will be a Corps of Reserve, consisting of the Eleventh Corps and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, under command of Gen. SIGEL. Other new and important arrangements are indicated in the order.

A dispatch to the Washington *Star*, dated Manassas, Nov. 14, says: "My latest information from Warrenton satisfies me that the time since Gen. BURNSIDE assumed the command has been most profitably spent in perfecting the army's arrangements to worst the enemy when the grand clash of arms takes place. Everything is now in readiness for the resumption of the forward move, which I believe will recommence to-day. There were many supplies of various kinds wanted, which were delayed by the necessary change of the supplying base. They have been rapidly getting to the front for three days past, however. So I presume that in twenty-four hours, at furthest, you will learn that nearly the whole army is again upon the march for the enemy."

By the arrival at this port of the gunboat *Connecticut*, we receive our correspondence from New-Orleans to the 4th inst., furnishing interesting details of the expedition under command of Gen. WEITZEL, the progress of which as far as Donaldsonville has already been chronicled. Our forces encountered the enemy in considerable strength at a place called Labadieville, and defeated them after a brisk fight, and a brilliant display of generalship on the part of Gen. WEITZEL, whose official account of the affair we publish. Upward of two hundred of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery was captured. The rebels were pursued in the direction of Berwick's Bay, where Gov. MOORE was supposed to be, and the probability is that the next arrival from New-Orleans will bring us still more important reports of Gen. WEITZEL'S operations. Gen. BUTLER had paid a visit of courtesy to the French war steamer *Catinet*, and the usual interchange of civilities took place on the occasion.

The officers of the gunboat *Connecticut* report that the entire coast of Texas is now in possession of the United States forces. The effect of this occupation is seen in the recent capture of numerous vessels while attempting to run the blockade. Contraband trade, through Texan ports, is now effectually choked off.

Our advices from the Southwest indicate the likelihood that a battle will be fought soon between the National forces under Gen. GRANT and the rebels lately at Holly Springs, notwithstanding the retreat of the latter from that position. A dispatch, dated the 14th, states that five regiments of rebel cavalry advanced on the previous evening from Lampkin's Mills to within two miles of Holly Springs, and that skirmishing was continued for some time, during which the rebels lost six men killed and seven commissioned officers captured. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, says: "The fact that the rebels retreated from Holly Springs without a battle, may be regarded as evidence that their force is not as large as had been represented. Advices of the 9th stated that PRICE had been reinforced by PEMBERTON, from the South, but even then they were not willing to make a stand. Gen. GRANT has a formidable and excellent army—large enough, undoubtedly, to drive the rebels. Whether he will get them 'against the wall' is a question; but he will certainly sweep through the country, carrying out the plan of this particular campaign, which is an important one, and will bring forth fruits with which the country will be satisfied."

A letter, dated Mount Sterling, Ky., Nov. 10, says: "A thousand cavalry, sent here three weeks ago, could have captured a vast number of MARSHALL'S disorganized army. Two regiments of his men deserted him at Salyersville. MARSHALL, with what men he has left, was at Abington, Va., last Saturday a week ago. A considerable cavalry force must be kept up here to scour the whole country as far as the Virginia line, and keep it quiet. The rebels have destroyed almost everything from this place clear out to the eastern line of the State, belonging to Union men; and it is not yet safe for them to return to their homes. They must be protected by an ample force, or abandon their homes forever. We have here now, beside our cavalry force, (not yet mounted,) the Ninety-second Illinois, Col. ATKINS, a good regiment of infantry—a good thing for the protection of this place—but we can't catch rebels with infantry. We must have cavalry; mounted men are the only thing to catch them with, and even then they generally outrun us."

The Trenton *Gazette* denies the story that there is an unusual number of visitors arrived in that city to pay their respects to Gen. MCCLELLAN. It says: "A number of gentlemen from different parts of the State, as well as from other States, have called upon him, but the absurd reports of crowds rushing here from all directions are entirely unfounded. An inspection of the hotel registers will show that there has been no unusual number of strangers in Trenton during the week. In fact, the curiosity to see the General seems to be very limited, and a stranger visiting Trenton would not, from anything visible, imagine that there was any unusual interest manifested, or that any 'distinguished stranger' was in our midst." Gen. MCCLELLAN is expected to leave Trenton in a few days, to visit his friends in Connecticut.

The Washington *Star* of last evening explains the arrest of two members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, at Trenton, by stating that they are not members of his *personal* staff, and consequently had no right to leave their places in the army to accompany Gen. MCCLELLAN to Trenton. The "arrest" in this case is probably nothing more than a peremptory order for the officers to return to their duty.

Gen. FREMONT, it is said, will be assigned to the command of the defences of the Capital. Gens. WADSWORTH and HEINTZELMAN will both take the field in a very short time.

Shortly after Capt. DAHLGREN'S men entered Fredericksburgh last Sunday it was discovered that there is an establishment there actively engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel army. Although two wagon-loads of the manufactured material were destroyed by our men, they had too much to occupy their time, or they would have stopped the operations of the concern.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Etna* passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, with European advices four days later than those by the *Europa*. The political news is not particularly important. A slight collision is reported to have occurred between the Austrian and Italian troops on the frontiers, but quiet was soon restored. The London *Times* denies that any blame can be attached to England in reference to the pirate *Alabama*, but the *Daily News* takes an opposite view. Mr. BRIGHT has written a letter applauding President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation. Cotton was still on the advance in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consol for money 93¼.

The Postmaster-General has given orders for the redemption of the postage-stamps that have been used for currency. Arrangements for carrying out this order will be perfected in a few days, on the return of Mr. WAKEMAN, who has been urging this matter upon the Department during his present visit to Washington.

Superintendent KENNEDY is out this morning in a letter to the public, in justification of the course pursued by him in regard to the arrest and detention of Mrs. BRINSMADE. This letter, together with those of Provost-Marshal BAKER, of Washington, and THOMAS C. DUNN, will be found in our local columns. The Board of Police Commissioners have issued new instructions to the Superintendent respecting the detention of prisoners.

A large meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of arranging the details for a public reception of Maj.-Gen. BANKS and his esteemed lady. Judge CHAS. A. PEABODY presided, and CEPHAS BRAINARD acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by Col. MONTGOMERY, P. M. WETMORE, JOHN FITCH and others, highly complimentary to Gen. BANKS, and a Committee of thirty-four was agreed upon to arrange the details of the reception. This Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to wait upon the General, and ascertain his pleasure as to the time and place of reception.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 8 to 5. Resolutions were adopted to invite Gen. MCCLELLAN to the City and tender him its hospitalities; to inquire of the Corporation Counsel if there is any redress to be obtained of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, for the damage they are doing to the City pavement, and upon whom falls the duty of removing the rubbish they are leaving along their tracks; and to accept a gift of ground in Calvary Cemetry for the burial of Catholic soldiers who may die in the hospitals here. The Board concurred in ordering the opening of some up town streets, and adjourned till noon on Monday.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their fifth meeting at noon yesterday, canvassed the returns from the Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, and adjourned till noon on Monday. So far the returns have proved to be unusually free of mistakes and informalities, and the work is so smooth that the Board are having an easy job of it. The figures vary only triflingly, if any, from those heretofore published, and are not likely to change a single result.

The Assembly see-saw is again balanced. JOHN B. DUTCHER, Republican, is not elected in Dutchess County, but LUTHER T. DUTCHER, his Democratic opponent, is successful, so that the Assembly is tied.

The States which have to elect their Representatives to the next Congress, and the dates at which they usually hold their elections, are as follows: New-Hampshire, on the second Tuesday in March, 1863; Rhode Island, first Wednesday in April, 1863; Connecticut, first Monday in April, 1863; Maryland, first Wednesday in November, 1863; Kentucky, first Monday in August, 1863; California, first Thursday in September, 1863; Virginia, fourth Thursday in May, 1863; North Carolina, (time not yet specified); Tennessee, (time not yet specified.)

The St. Paul *Press* estimates the Republican and Union majority in Minnesota on Congress, at between 2,000 and 2,500. The majority for WINDOM in the First District cannot be less than 800, and will more probably reach 1,000. There are several of the Republican counties in this district to hear from; but, from the way the others have voted, the majority is pretty certain to be 1,000. In the Second District there is every reason to believe that the majority for Gov DONNELLY will reach 1,500. The returns from all parts of the district, as they come in, only serve to swell the Governor's majority.

On Friday, JAMES H. HOYT, Esq., Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, appeared before the United States Commissioners in New-Haven, to answer to the charge of issuing passage checks, in place of change, when it appeared that the District Attorney had entered a *nolle*, and the case was dismissed.

One hundred and five horses, belonging to a contractor in New-York, while in Philadelphia, were placed in an inclosure used by the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon at Washington for the stowage of lumber. They had been there but a few minutes before the whole drove commenced gnawing the fence which surrounded the inclosure. Three men were instantly dispatched to the scene, but before they could stop the work about one thousand feet of lumber were destroyed. The Committee of the Refreshment Saloon used their influence to obtain hay for the poor animals, but daylight broke before their hunger could be appeased with any substance more inviting than lumber. They had been without food for several days.

A terrible tragedy was perpetrated at Port Clinton, N. Y., on Oct. 31. HENRY RIQUARTZ, a hired man engaged by Mr. T. J. KIRK, took advantage of the absence of the eldest of his employer's three daughters from home, to entice the two younger girls, aged respectively fifteen and eleven years, into the barn where he was at work, and after violating their persons, strangled them to death by tying leather cords around their necks. They were found with faces swollen and discolored, and eyes starting from their sockets. On the return of the elder daughter, the villain refused to give any information regarding the girls, but seizing the first favorable opportunity, overpowered her, tied her hands and feet, and when consciousness, which she had lost in the struggle, was restored, told her that he did not desire to do her any injury, but that he only wished to prevent her from giving the alarm until he had made way with himself. As he was leaving the house for this purpose he met one of the neighbors, who had come in on some errand, told her that the girls for whom she asked were up stairs, and then going to the barn, succeeded in hanging himself before the alarm could be given. Very naturally the horrible affair created the most intense excitement in the town where it was perpetrated.

The steamer *Rhode Island*, running for some time past as a supply and dispatch vessel to Key West and New-Orleans, is to have a part of her upper works and hurricane-deck and the after cabin on the gun-deck removed, and a heavier armament put on board, including a 100-pound rifled Parrott-gun. It will take two or three weeks to complete the work, which is now in progress at Boston. She will make an excellent cruiser, as she is a swift vessel. The British Confederate steamer *Circassian*, captured from the English and Confederates by the *Somerset*, is to run to the Gulf in place of the *Rhode Island*. She is fitting out at this port, and will be commanded by Capt. W. B. EATON, late of the *Ethan Allen*.

The following paragraph from the Jackson *Mississippian* shows to what straits the papers in rebeldom are driven. It says: "One of our exchanges from Louisiana comes to us printed on the inside of ordinary wall-paper. The paper looks quite respectable on the printed side, but upon opening it, your eyes are greeted with all sorts of figures and colors, which printers' type never had any part in stamping. We presume the proprietor of that paper intends to furnish his subscribers with enough of wall-paper to ornament their rooms, thus rendering his sheet doubly valuable."

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided that chiropodists are liable to a license tax under section 32 of the Excise law.

A letter from the United States ship *Lancaster*, Bay of Panama, Nov. 3, says: "We have received from New-York, by way of Aspinwall, six more large guns to add to the strength of our battery. We have now a battery of twenty-four broadside 9-inch Dahlgrens, two 30-pound Parrotts, rifled, and two 11-inch pivot-guns on the spar-deck. We also received by the steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New-York, two hundred men, to be distributed through the different ships of the squadron. There are at present in this bay the United States ships *St. Marys*, *Saranac*, and flag-ship *Lancaster*. The officers and men are all well. The *Saranac* leaves here to-day. She is to cruise on the northwest coast of Mexico. The steamer *Narragansett* is at Acapulco, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane* is expected here soon."

An affidavit was made before Alderman BEITLER, in Philadelphia, on Friday, against a substitute broker, which set forth that after he had been instrumental in having two men sworn in as substitutes, for which they received $150, and had paid him $30, he proposed to get them out of the encampment, and send them to New-York for $10 each. He said that he had sent six substitutes to New-York under similar circumstances. Before the affidavit was made, the broker had been arrested by the Provost Guard, and was locked up to await the action of the Secretary of War, to whom the paper was designed to be transmitted.

Gen. POPE, as before announced, recently sent from St. Paul, Minn., by telegraph, the names of 324 Sioux Indians, whom a Military Commission had sentenced to death. The dispatch cost the snug little sum of $400. That amount ought to be deducted from Gen. POPE'S salary. Of these 324 Indians, 304 have been sentenced to be hung, and 20 to be imprisoned. The few remaining friendly Indians, with all the squaws and papooses, are to come down to Fort Snelling immediately, in charge of Maj. GALBRAITH, Sioux Agent, with a sufficient force as a guard, under command of Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, of the Seventh.

One JULIUS JACOBS, a grocer in Syracuse, has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting the shinplasters of three firms in that city. Blanks and counterfeit checks were found on his premises. The evidence is conclusive against him, it is said, but his counsel contend that he cannot be convicted of a legal offence. It is presumed that the ground of the defence will be that shinplasters are illegal paper, and that the charge of forgery cannot be sustained. This defence was held to be good in a case where a fellow counterfeited Confederate scrip, and bought property of the Secessionists of Virginia.

The official vote of Niagara County shows that WADSWORTH'S majority over SEYMOUR was exactly two.

The necessity of filling up the old regiments in the field has elicited a new order from Adj't-Gen. THOMAS, through the recommendation of Gov. CURTAIN, of Pennsylvania, by which the drafted State Militia, have the privilege of volunteering in the old regiments, either in companies or squads, under their own selected officers. This order also requires all substitutes hereafter employed to enter the old regiments on being accepted and mustered into service.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, AMANDA THOMPSON, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced to one year in the City Prison. WM. BROOKS, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Sentences were also passed upon four or five other persons, convicted of minor offences. The Grand Jury announced that they had finished up all the business before them, and were discharged for the term.

HENRIETTA MOILLE has recovered, in the Court of Common Pleas, $4,000 against the firm of LORD & TAYLOR, for an alleged false arrest and search on suspicion of being a shoplifter.

Breadstuffs were generally lower, on Saturday, and less active. The movements in Provisions were less extensive. Lard was cheaper. Cotton was in brisk demand, and decidedly higher. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Fish, Fruit, Iron, Salt, and Tobacco at, in the main, very firm rates. Hemp, Rice, Molasses, and Naval Stores were quiet. Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. The Freight Market exhibited more activity and firmness, with 652 vessels of all classes in port.

BRITISH CAPITAL AIDING THE REBELLION.—It would be difficult to point to a single revolutionary movement that has convulsed any part of Christendom during the present century in which the capitalists of England have not played a part of more or less importance. That our present struggle forms no exception to this uniform rule, we are reminded by the piratical exploits of the *Alabama*, as well as by other equally significant proofs. Prominent among these kind offices of international friendship, we may mention the exertions of a certain class of English journals, which, mindful of the fact that over two hundred millions of our stocks are held in Europe, have conceived the plan of making the speculations of the Press and the speculation of the Stock Exchange materially help each other.

These enterprising operators have just favored the world with a discovery which quite throws into the shade the most brilliant fictions of their humble allies here, who have, with less daring, but with equal good faith, attacked what they have been pleased to call the mismanagement of our National finances.

Some weeks ago we gave an account of the rebel expediture to the 1st of August. The statement, which we took from the Richmond *Examiner*, has been republished by the British Press. Its several items have been passed under review. Friendly critics have found much in it to approve. Most of all, however, they applaud the economy of the rebels. For it is gravely stated, and triumphantly repeated by a full chorus of the newspapers, that the rebel war expenses are only one-third of those incurred by the National Government. The truth of this may be estimated from the fact that the rebels, on their own showing, are now spending on their hopeless enterprise ten millions of dollars a week, while our present expenses, as we know from Mr. CHASE, are only one million and a quarter a day.

The precious financial discovery to which we have referred has, however, been so manipulated by adroit secession agents and interested secession journals, that while our stocks are greatly depressed in Europe, British purchasers have, it is said, actually been found for Confederate bonds at 86 cents on the dollar.

Phases of the Rebellion—West and East.

In an article, yesterday, on the military prospects in the Southwestern States, we stated that the rebellion, as a great military force, was practically broken down in that half of the Confederacy. Battles may yet be fought there, cities besieged and forts assaulted—but there can, we think, be no future battle of anything like the magnitude of those that have already taken place. Missouri will not see another battle like Springfield, for not only has the rebellion in that State had its backbone broken, but every bone in its body has been ground to powder, and there is not an organized rebel force anywhere in the great central State of the Union. Arkansas will not witness another day when so many combatants will struggle so fiercely on her soil as they did at Pea Ridge; for the small bodies of our troops who have scoured nearly the whole of the State, have nowhere met a rebel force capable of seriously interrupting their progress. Kentucky is not likely to behold another such battle as the late one at Chaplin Mills; for we cannot conceive it possible that we will ever again have a commander who is such a superlative imbecile as to permit a rebel force to march into and through a State from which one-fifth of his army could have kept them back. Tennessee will hardly again be the scene of such conflicts as those at Donelson and at Shiloh, or such naval fights as those at Island No. 10 and at Memphis, for in the central and western parts of the State there is no foe who does not flee from our advance; and we should think that ROSECRANS' strategy—considering the immense force at his command—would easily secure the expulsion of BRAGG from East Tennessee. Northern Mississippi is hardly likely to see another battle equal in magnitude to those at Corinth and Iuka, for already GRANT has penetrated below Holly Springs without getting sight at an enemy. There may be a contest between Gen. PRICE and our Mississippi column, at Jackson or at Vicksburgh; but, if the fortunes of war go against the Confederates there—as they inevitably must—there will not, so far as we know, be an organized rebel force of any magnitude in all the vast region we have reviewed.

There are few large fortified cities in the Mississippi Valley to obstruct the progress of our arms. Indeed, with the exception of Mobile, on the Gulf Coast, there is not a single city of any size in all the Southwestern States that is not under the flag of the Union. The captivity of Mobile will furnish a job mainly for our Navy; and it is a piece of work which should be done up now as quickly as possible.

The greater part of the campaigning in the Southwestern and Gulf States hereafter will be with small roving bodies of rebels, under such leaders as PRICE, MORGAN and BRECKENRIDGE. These bodies yet exist in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. It is most likely that BRAGG'S army will break up into such bodies. They will undoubtedly be difficult to deal with, will cause us great annoyance, and inflict upon us heavy loss; and they will compel us to keep in the field a heavy force until they are extirpated. But we think the Emancipation Proclamation will, by its operation, speedily render these rebel slaveholding marauders inoperative, as against us.

While rebel military operations in the Southwest have thus been dwindling, in Virginia they have been growing in size and importance. The rebels, according to all accounts, have larger armies there to-day than they have ever had before. They are still defiant and well posted, and bodies of them seem not unwilling again to assume the offensive. They still hold Richmond, Petersburgh and Gordonsville, and everywhere assume such a front as to make each and all of our Generals wary and cautious. The head and soul of the rebellion is in Virginia; and though its backbone may be cracked in Tennessee, and its once huge joints and members broken in Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, it will not see death until its head is crushed. To effect this work, a quarter of a million brave men are about to address themselves.

The Poor of New-York City.

If we are not mistaken, the approaching Winter will be one of severer strain on the purses of the people, than any we have ever before had in New-York City. In any town of large population there will always be a great amount of want and suffering. The most active and boundless charity will never be able to meet the wants and heal the distress that idleness, misfortune, sickness, poverty and crime are constantly producing. Under favorable circumstances, the charitable of our City have always had their hands full, and have been pained to know that their most strenuous efforts have not sufficed to abate one-half the sum of human misery around them.

The prospect now is sadder than it has ever been, from causes that are known to all. A greater number of families than at any former period are deprived of the aid of their natural guardians and supporters. The war has taken away thousands upon thousands of our male citizens, who were of the sturdiest strength and most capable of laboring effectually for the sustenance of their families. Their service now is given to the country. Their pay is meagre, and does not sustain those dependent on them—$13 a month in camp leaving little to be transmitted home, even if every influence and opportunity were favorable to so just an appropriation of part of the pay. But this is notoriously not the case. Camp life rapidly demoralizes the man, and he loses his natural and proper interest in his family. Society must make up its mind to aid in the support of the helpless families of those citizens who have joined the army.

But not the families of soldiers only—of whom New-York City contains tens of thousands—but all other classes of the poor, will be brought to suffering, the coming Winter, and will be, to some extent, a charge on the charity of the public, and a source of constant anxiety. How can it be otherwise? In their best estate there are multitudes in our City that have barely kept soul and body together, although their wants are few and simple. Food, raiment, and fuel—all these necessities are now advanced to unheard-of rates, and to the very poor they seem almost unattainable. Potatoes are six shillings and one dollar a bushel—the plainest cotton goods, for garments, twice and thrice what they were a year ago; woolens, fifty per cent. higher, and coal $8 a ton of 2,000 pounds, that could be bought a year ago at $5 or less.

To families that are well-to-do in this world's goods, this enormous advance in the price of living is startling, and its burden is severely felt. To the poor, it is absolutely frightful and crushing. Not a day nor an hour passes without the opening in some heart of a fountain of grief and tears never before stirred by the spectre of Want.

What adds to the gloom of the future is the suddenness and severity with which cold weather has set in. The biting winds of Winter are one month earlier than usual; and experience has taught us that the season beginning severely cold rarely relaxes its vigor till the Winter is over-past. Without food in sufficient supply—without raiment adequate to decency and warmth—without wood and coal to serve the commonest purposes of life; and with the piercing cold of midwinter upon them, who does not perceive that a fearful agony is coming upon an immense number of human beings in our great and once wholly happy and prosperous City?

We commend this subject to the consideration of humane and earnest citizens, and entreat all to make immediate inquiry what of rejected clothing their wardrobes contain, and how much of daily food their bounteous tables can spare, and see to it that all surplus, after supplying their own needs, goes to the comfort and relief of their less happy fellows, whom cruel fortune is pressing to the verge of despair. After every individual effort of charity is exhausted, there will still be an extent of unrelieved suffering and misery sufficient to tax the resources of the City and of every charitable organization whose funds are dedicated to such form of beneficence.

Our Future Trade with England.

Never, in the history of the world, has one great nation been so dependent on another as is England on the United States. The keys of her granaries have, as it were, been placed in our hands. As a consequence, chiefly, of the undue development of her manufacturing industry, in whose triumphs she takes such pride, England is more than ever compelled to subsist on foreign-grown food. Every year we are sending large supplies of grain and provisions to her ports. From September, 1861, to June, 1862, she bought from us food equal to the supply requisite for between three and four millions of people for twelve months. And so pressing was the emergency, that, as Mr. COBDEN remarked in his recent speech at Manchester, "If this food had not been obtained in America, all the money in Lombard-street could not have purchased it, for it did not exist."

Now, the question is of some interest for us, whether this state of things is likely to continue. Shall we retain, or shall we lose, that control over the British food-markets which is so fully conceded by our customers and so fruitful of advantage to ourselves.

If unhappily we should have to give up this desirable trade, the result will be brought about by one of two events. Either on the one hand more and cheaper food than we can supply will be raised in Southern Russia, Poland, Germany and other producing countries, so that these rivals in the trade will drive us from the field by competition—of which there is no probability; or, on the other hand, Great Britain will herself raise enough food within her own borders, and will require, in ordinary years, no considerable supplies from abroad.

It might seem, at first sight, that this is far from being unlikely. For we must remember that England is the only great country which in modern times is unable to feed its people by the largest harvests of its own soil. Still, the British Islands are extremely fertile. Under different management they might swarm with inhabitants and yet be able to produce enough to feed them all. The soil of England, like that of Belgium, is capable of being so cultivated as to sustain a population fifty per cent. more dense than it contains at present, and still as much grain might be exported as the people consume themselves. Such is the statement of MCCULLOCH. That the estimate is correct has never been disputed. So far, then, as depends on her productive powers, England might become self-sustaining, and, did not her policy and her traditions commit her to a different course, we might expect to see the annihilation rather than the growth of our lucrative traffic in food to her ports.

But what is this British policy from which our agriculture is receiving so profitable a stimulus? It is, as we have already hinted, the policy of multiplying the manufacturing and diminishing the agricultural population. In every self-feeding country, as is well-known, more than half of the working population require to be employed in cultivating the soil. In England, a century ago, nearly two-thirds of the people were given to agricultural labor. But with the development of manufactures consequent on the inventions of WATT, HARGREAVES and ARKWRIGHT, a complete revolution was produced. In 1811 so much labor had been absorbed by the new mechanical enterprises, that the agricultural population was reduced to one-third. Twenty years later it had fallen to one-fourth. It has now dwindled to one-fifth.

With these facts before us, we can easily see that if England wishes to produce more food, she must employ more labor on her land. To do this she must withdraw her people from the more gainful pursuits of mechanical enterprise. But to such a course, even were it practicable, she would never consent. For manufacturing industry is found to contribute thrice as much to the national wealth. Hence, were there no other reason, she would persist in her long cherished plan of devoting herself to manufactures with their superior rewards, though she thereby create an artificial and permanent famine, and though in case of war she might not be able to save her millions of people from the horrors of starvation. Such is the price she is content to pay for that mechanical supremacy which enables her to grow in wealth more rapidly than her neighbors, and compels her to employ all the arts of diplomacy to induce the nations of the world to forego their own manufactures, and to receive free of duty those fabrics which her capital and skill have multiplied in such exaggerated abundance. Choosing for herself the more lucrative branches of industry, she would retain them as her own monopoly. But there is a law of compensation; as we have seen, she is tributary to those nations who supply her with food, and totally helpless if anything should occur to cut her off from foreign supplies.

Besides all this, every acre of land in Great Britain is held at monopoly prices. Sixty thousand proprietors own the whole. They will suffer no innovations. The territorial aristocracy of England, so long as they rule the country, will adhere to the present system of agriculture. Consequently, both from her manufacturing policy and from her aristocratic institutions, we may safely infer that England will long offer to us an abundant outlet for the teeming products of the Great West.

We have been told that if through the operation of our new tariff we do not buy largely of England, she will not buy largely from us. But really this is not the rule which presides over international trading. Whether we take more or less of her goods she will always require a large quantity of ours. England must have food, cotton, tobacco and other produce, of which we have an exhaustless supply. So long as she can buy these on better terms from us, she will not, if she could, make her purchases elsewhere. And to the "creditor nation of the world" it can make little difference whether she pays us in her own goods, or in those of other nations, who, being in her debt, have products of which we stand in need.

A Few Words of Political Controversy.

We asked the *Journal of Commerce*, the other day, to point to any party or to any considerable number of persons who would "prosecute the war for the abolition of Slavery, *Union or no Union.*"

In reply, the *Journal* quotes, as a conclusive answer, from the TIMES of June 30, this paragraph:

"In our own country we now see a coalition more remarkable than either of the others; a coalition between unconditional Emancipationists and uncompromising Secessionists; *a league of Abolitionists and Pro-Slaveryites; a compact of men whose antagonism in principle can hardly be expressed in words.* Hating each other most cordially, they can yet find a common ground to stand on. *Both are willing to ruin a country which neither can absolutely rule, and they are battling, shoulder to shoulder, to effect the dissolution of the Union.*"

We accept this as a just answer. The *Journal* points then to the "Abolitionists"—the party of "unconditional Emancipationists,"—as the party who would "prosecute the war for the abolition of Slavery, *Union or no Union.*" We agree with the *Journal* in its denunciation of that party and of those men. We stand by every word of the paragraph which it quotes from our columns.

But the *Journal of Commerce* goes on to assume that these Abolitionists and the Republicans, and all indeed who seek to preserve the Union even though Slavery should of necessity perish in the effort, are identical; and it embraces them all in its sweeping denunciation. It says:

"WENDELL PHILLIPS, who boasts that he is a disunionist of nineteen years' standing, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, HORACE GREELEY, HENRY J. RAYMOND, ABBY KELLY, OWEN LOVEJOY, all stood side by side on the same political platform, and *no one of them disagrees or has for months past disagreed with the other in any plan, hope, wish or doctrine.*"

We shall not characterise this assertion as it deserves. We content ourselves with saying that so far as we are concerned it is utterly untrue. PHILLIPS and GARRISON have declared repeatedly that *they* seek the abolition of Slavery, Union or no Union:—while we have declared, over and over again, that we have not the slightest sympathy with such a sentiment or with the men who hold it. The *Journal* cannot really entertain any doubt upon this point,—and we regard its imputation upon us in this matter as a reckless fling at a political opponent, rather than as the expression of its real opinion.

Our surprise at this paragraph, however, is completely eclipsed by the following:

"It is not two weeks since the New-York TIMES was *leading a mob to deprive the American citizen of his character, his rights, his free ballot in this State of New-York.* Let no attempt be made to deny this. The men who were calling us and our candidates traitors, threatening us with the gallows, and hurling at us every form of villainous epithet, were a mob as much as if they had thrown paving stones instead of words, or had ornamented the lamp-posts with pendant conservatives, as they threatened to do."

The *Journal of Commerce* used to have some reputation for candor and fair-dealing. Either the men into whose hands it has now fallen are utterly indifferent to considerations of this kind, or they are utterly reckless in the use of language, and never stop to weigh the meaning of their words. Every syllable of the above paragraph, so far as it relates to us, is slanderous and untrue. The *Journal's* definition of a "mob" is new, and would involve its Editors in their own condemnation. But even in that sense, what is said of the TIMES is utterly without foundation. We have never styled either the *Journal* or its candidates "traitors:"—we have never threatened either with the gallows—we have never hurled at either epithets of any kind. Nor have we ever sought, directly or indirectly, by "leading a mob" or in any other way, to deprive any American citizen of his "character, his rights or his free ballot in this State of New-York." Calumnies of this sort used to be considered allowable to excited partisans in a heated canvass: but the style of

...newspapers in which they were interested has

...permit us to re-... this ...ntiment for ...ppointment, the imputations ...abolition of Slavery, Union or ...we have said that we would not ...Slavery at the cost of leaving the re...bellion to triumph. We favor the President's Proclamation because it strikes a blow at Slavery *in order to weaken the rebels and thus save the Union.* Now we ask the *Journal* whether it favors this policy or not. Would it free the slaves as a military measure, in order to cripple the rebellion—or would it leave Slavery untouched, even at the hazard of letting the rebels triumph? We should be glad of an answer.

REDEMPTION OF SOILED STAMPS.—The determination of street railroads, omnibuses, ferry companies, newspaper offices, and other institutions and branches of business receiving a large part of their income in small change, not to receive postage stamps after the 15th (yesterday) as money, will go pretty far to annihilate that particular species of currency in this City. Happily the introduction of the postage currency bills is proceeding rapidly, and they are already found in sufficient abundance to take the place very nearly of the rejected stamps.

There has been no "panic" among holders of stamps, in consequence of their discontinuance as currency. The knowledge had become very general that the Government would redeem them, although when too much soiled and defaced they might be rejected from service in paying postage.

It is unfortunately true in the present case, as it is in all cases of a weak and debased currency, that the poorer classes are the largest sufferers by it. Very large amounts of postage stamps are held by the laborers of our City, and the families of volunteers and workingmen. It is important for these that what the Government proposes to do in redemption of its stamps shall be done at once. This class of people can ill afford to wait a day after the stamps are unavailable as currency, for all their means are brought into daily requisition to support the expenses of living.

The Post-office authorities announce that the orders are issued by Postmaster-General BLAIR for the redemption of the soiled and torn postage stamps that have been used as currency. There should be no delay in this work. Honesty and humanity alike forbid it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Gov. ANDREW, who is here, has sent a circular to Colonels and general officers commanding Massachusetts troops during the war, inquiring into their conduct and character, and asking permission to place the replies before the General Court of his State. He also invites suggestions to any State legislation needed on military affairs during the coming session. Gen. CASEY, in reply, speaks highly of troops from the Old Bay State, and recommends the establishment by the State of a Military Academy.

NEGRO TROOPS.

A very interesting account is received of operations in the Department of the South, in which negro troops behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

One hundred and thirty rebel prisoners arrived here yesterday morning from the front, in charge of two companies of the Second District Volunteers. They will be exchanged in a few days. Among the prisoners was an Alabama Colonel, besides several Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants belonging to various regiments in the rebel service. Until their exchange is effected they are lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

SICK AND WOUNDED AT FREDERICK.

Two thousand seven hundred sick and wounded soldiers still remain in the several hospitals at Frederick, Md. Considerable numbers are also at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry.

ARREST OF A SPY.

A man named MATTHEW O'BRIEN, was arrested yesterday on the other side of the river by Capt. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, on the charge of being a spy. He was caught tampering with our pickets, and trying to gain information from them. He was sent to the Old Capitol prison.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon CORNICK, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to the Surgeon-General for orders.

The resignations of the following Surgeons of Volunteers have been accepted, to date from Nov. 6: Surgeons TIMOTHY HAYES, S. T. BIGELOW and W. W. STERW.

Assistant Surgeon JNO. D. LEWIS, Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service, with loss of pay, for vacating his post without leave of absence.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following additional appointments of Medical Examiners were made to-day by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. ROBERT MCCURDY LORD, New-London, Conn.
Dr. PINCKNEY W. ELLSWORTH, Hartford, Conn.
Dr. ROBERT F. BROWN, Danbury, Connecticut.
Dr. WILLIAM A. PENNIMAN, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

THE ARREST OF MEMBERS OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

The *Star* says the mail brings intelligence to-day of the arrest of Lieut.-Cols. COLBURN and DUANE, members of the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which took place at Trenton yesterday. After due inquiry, we are satisfied that the act was caused by the fact that, though they accompanied Gen. MCCLELLAN from the front, they were not recognized here as being members of his personal Staff, who were ordered to accompany him to Trenton. His technical personal Staff are said in official circles to be his Aids, Lieut.-Col. SWITZER and Lieut. DUANE, and his additional Aid, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. COLBURN. Under this reading of his personal Staff, three or four other officers are absent with him from the field without orders to that effect. It is believed here that the arrests referred to above meant little more than peremptory orders to the two officers in question to return at once to their positions in the army.

A BIG SCARE.

This afternoon, in accordance with custom, the refuse of the workshops in the District armory, which is about a fourth of a mile from Pennsylvania-avenue, in a direct line, where fixed ammunition is prepared, was destroyed by fire in the grounds belonging to that building. It happened that some packages of cartridges were among the refuse, consequently the explosion was of such a character as to frightfully alarm those in the immediate neighborhood, while the cry at once spread that the buildings had blown up, and for a time there was apprehension of a loss of life. But there was nothing more serious involved than the extensive breaking of window glass by the concussion, both of the Armory buildings and the hospitals on the opposite river-...

THE TAXATION OF MANIFOLDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision in regard to the term "Money collected" by officers in the service of the Government, namely: Payments made to officers in the service of the Government, by way of reimbursement for actual expenses of which an account is rendered, are not subject to a reduction of the three per cent tax; but when moneys are received by such officers by way of commutation, and no account of actual expenses is rendered, the tax must be assessed upon the amount so received.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. SHERBURNE, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. WADSWORTH'S Staff, leaves this afternoon, per steamer, for Fortress Monroe, having in charge between 175 and 200 rebel prisoners of war, to be exchanged. This forenoon they were all permitted to purchase such necessaries and comforts for their own use as their several means would allow. Several of their late companions refused to go South to be exchanged, preferring to get their discharge by taking the oath of allegiance to the United Sibtes.

GEN. AUGUR PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. AUGUR, from New-York, was to-day appointed Major-General of Volunteers.

NAVAL ORDERS.

JAS. R. DEAN, of Freedom, Me., has been appointed Acting Acting Assistant Surgeon in the navy, and ordered to the ship *Guard*,

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. BUCKLEY has been ordered to the ship *Guard*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster JNO. B. HAZELTINE has been ordered to the steamer *Jas. C. Kuhn*.

ORDER IN RELATION TO LADIES DESIRING TO GO SOUTH.

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Applications having been made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South, notice is hereby given that all applicants must make a written statement to this effect, verified by oath, between this date and the 16th day of December next, setting forth:

First—The name, age and residence of the applicant.

Second—The date when she came within the military lines of the United States, for what purpose, and where she has since resided.

Third—The place she desires to go to, and the purpose or object thereof.

The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with a suitable escort from Washington to the lines of the United States forces in Virginia, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over one hundred pounds, and subject to inspection, and any attempt or effort to smuggle contraband property will forfeit the same, and subject the party to imprisonment during the war.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following important decisions were made yesterday by acting commissioner C. F. ESTER, Esq:

Manufacturers owning more than one mill, must take out a license for each of their mills when they are on separate and distinct premises, and they must take out a separate dealer's license for each shop, office, or store, where they sell anything to anybody, or where they offer anything for sale, except in cases where they sell the entire manufactures upon the premises of the manufactory.

The three per cent. tax on manufactures must be paid in the district where the factory is situated. The fact that the company owning a factory in one district may own other factories in other districts, does not affect the question.

The tax must be paid when the goods are sold or removed to other than an agent. A commission house cannot be regarded as an agent.

The goods must pay tax upon their value in the market at the time they are sold or removed to other than an agent. Expenses of freight, commission and sales should be deducted from the gross amount and the tax should be laid on the nett amount of sales when removed and sold from a place other than that where made.

The goods which were in process of manufacture on the 1st of September, are liable for a tax on their whole value.

Grey goods purchased by the printer and on hand September, and previously, and converted into calico after that date, are liable for their whole value under a proviso of the 75th section of the tax-law; goods converted into calico on which a tax has been paid, for being so converted shall pay a tax only on the increased value. But goods on hand on or prior to September 1st having paid no tax, cannot be exempted under this proviso after being converted into calico.

Calico printers are liable to be taxed for articles of their manufacture when sold or removed; but I am aware of no provision of the law that renders them liable for articles consumed by them in process of manufacture, except those articles made by themselves.

Cigar manufacturers, and manufacturers of any kind of tobacco, must pay tax on any amount they may manufacture. They are excepted, together with producers of liquors, from the $600 limit in the seventy-fifth section of the Excise law, which prescribes that all manufacturers who may manufacture a less amount than $600 worth of goods per annum, shall not be made to pay three per cent. upon the amount they manufacture.

Decision in reference to Market-Men and other Dealers.

Generally the business of one who keeps a stall in the market, is that of a retail dealer. There are exceptions, however. The Assistant Assessor and Assessor must judge in each case. If the dealer sells chiefly or entirely to consumers, though he may often sell in the original packages, he should be classed as a retail dealer. If, on the other hand, his sales are generally in the original packages, or if it is his occupation to sell to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so much that he depends upon and procures stock with reference to it, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though he sells at retail. The law contemplates sales at retail by wholesale dealers.

A dealer who sells soap, candles, starch, tea, or other articles, by the original package, or sait by the wagon load, &c., &c., to *consumers*, is not a wholesale dealer under the law, but if he sells to those who sell again, he will be required to have a wholesale dealer's license. A furniture dealer who sells a bureau, sofa or table to customers for their own use, whether in the package in which he received it or not, is not a wholesale dealer.

Decision in regard to Iron Castings.

First—All castings which are so well known, and so generally used, as to have a commercial value, must be taxed as manufactures when sold or removed.

Second—Other castings made upon special order of a machinist, but which are not known to the trade as manufrctures in themselves, are exempt, not being manufactures within the contemplation of the law.

Where a person makes castings only, he must pay the tax thereon. If, however, he manufactures castings, and uses them himself in the manufacture of other articles, the tax can be assessed only on the last. The right to levy the tax depends upon the fact of sale, or removal for sale or consumption.

CAPTURES IN THE GULF.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from the Gulf to-day, stating among other things that the United States gunboat *Sagamore*, on the 28th ult., captured the English schooner *Frier*, of and from Nassau, with a cargo of 100 bags of salt and miscellaneous articles. On the 23d the same gunboat captured the English schooner *Francis*, of and from Nassau, with salt, powder, gin, &c.

The schooner *Rachel Seaman*, on the 6th ult., captured, off Sabine Pass, the English schooner *Dart*.

The steamer *Kensington* recently captured the English schooner *Adventurer*, attempting to run the blockade off the coast of Texas.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The prize schooner *Louisa*, and cargo of 115 bales of cotton, were sold by the United States Marshal to-day. The cargo sold for $65,000, and was bought by WM. F. MILLER, of New-York.

One thousand hides were fished up from the wreck of the schooner *Cerito*, sunk off Chatham, to-day.

The schooner *Pocahontas*, ashore at Dennisport, was got off, to-day, and taken to Holmes' Hole.

The Draft Troubles in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 15.

In justice to the loyal people of Wisconsin, it is proper to state that the recent draft troubles were principally confined to a class of Germans called Luxenburgers. Over 100 have been arrested in Ozaukee County, and the draft is being enforced promptly.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Army Divided into Three Grand Divisions.

The Right Commanded by Gen. Sumner, the Left by Gen. Franklin, and the Centre by Gen. Hooker.

A Reserve Division Commanded by Gen. Sigel.

Other Highly Important Arrangements.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 184.—*First*—The organization of a portion of this army into three grand divisions is hereby announced. These grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows:

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the right Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER.

The First and Sixth Corps will form the left Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN.

The Third and Fifth Corps will form the centre Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force, under command of Maj.-Gen. SIGEL.

Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in further orders.

Second—In accordance with instructions from the Department, the Commanders of these Grand Divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL will exercise all the powers in respect to his command above assigned, as to the Commanders of the Grand Divisions.

Third—The cases which can be fully decided by the Department at Washington they will forward directly to that Department without reference to these headquarters.

All matters relating to movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usual.

The Commanders of these Grand Divisions will retain with them their respective Staffs.

Fourth—The senior officers of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps will take the command of these corps, and will forward to these headquarters a list of recommendations of officers to fill their Staffs.

Fifth—Brig.-Gen. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector-General of the Adjutant-General's Department of this Army.

Sixth—Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH A. HARDER, Aid-de-Camp and acting A. A. G., will act as Assistant Inspector-General in the same department.

The heads of the various Staff Departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant-General and his deputy, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

Seventh—Lieut.-Col. LEWIS [RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General, is announced as a General at these headquarters.

Eighth—All orders conflicting with these are hereby rescinded. By command of

Major-General BURNSIDE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. SIGEL visited Gen. BURNSIDE, at his headquarters, to-day.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Gainesville under date of Nov. 13:

"Two negroes were brought in here yesterday. They both had been with the rebel army. One of them was the private servant of Gen. LONGSTREET, and the other was formerly a teamster of Gen. WHITE, and was captured at Harper's Ferry, but has been with the rebel army ever since.

The information brought by them was interesting and valuable. They said that Gen. LEE was on the Gordonsville road, about a mile from Culpepper. LONGSTREET was on the Sperryville road, near Culpepper. JACKSON'S forces were reported to be on the opposite side of the Waterloo bridge, within a short distance of our forces, which are lying near there. Gen. A. P. HILL was somewhere near Front Royal, while the other HILL was with JACKSON.

A few days since, LONGSTREET said that he soon expected a battle to be fought in the neighborhood of Culpepper, or the Rappahannock. If pressed too hard by the "Yankees," the rebels intend falling back upon Gordonsville or Richmond.

The Confederate army is making every preparation for the impending battle which they anticipate.

During the past week, this place has been the base of supplies for the whole army quartered for many miles around here. Yesterday the grand depôt was removed to Warrenton. An auxillary depôt is still here in full operation.

Shortly after Capt. DAHLGREN'S men entered Fredericksburgh last Sunday, it was discovered that there is an establishment there actively engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel army. Although two wagon-loads of the manufactured material were destroyed by our men, they had too much to occupy their time, or they would have stopped the operations of the concern. If the proprietors do not remove soon, it is quite likely that the establishment may change hands with very little preparatory bargaining.

SICKLES' DIVISION.

Reconnoissance of the Excelsior Brigade to Bristow, Catlett's and Warrenton Junction—Raid of Cavalry upon Fredericksburgh, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRISTOW STATION, Nov. 12, 1862.

The Excelsior Brigade had the extreme felicity the other day of experiencing the beauties of a reconnoissance in a snow-storm. Leaving the inhospitable and dreary plains of Manassas, across which the wind blew the snow in angry gusts, they followed the line of the railroad to Bristow, where they halted for the night, bivouacking in a small belt of woods.

Saturday morning they again took up their line of march, crossing Broad and Pebble runs, and the battle-field of Bristow—a field rendered forever dear to the brigade by the blood of so many of its ranks who fell in that short but fierce combat of the 27th of August.

Catlett's Station was reached about noon. The bones of the rebel horses killed in LEE'S raid upon POPE'S baggage, lie bleaching upon the plain. The station-house and environs looked rather the worse for the numerous visits it has had from the contending forces. At the village of Weaversville, (a little village of some six families,) however, the inhabitants were found enjoying life as well as they could. They stated that the rebel cavalry-scouts had disappeared the previous day.

At Warrenton Junction, all was deserted and dreary. The rebels had left in such a hurry that they did not even burn the bridges. Nothing but a few ruins remained to mark the spot where the depôt had stood. Not a house was left standing on either side of it, for several miles, as the rebels burned all the houses in the vicinity, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Neither at Bristow, Catlett's or Warrenton were found any inhabitants. The houses were deserted, and everything bore marks of desolation and ruin.

A reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh was made a night or two since by portions of the Sixth Ohio and an Indiana Cavalry Regiment. Upon their arrival in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, they decoyed the ferryboat to this side of the river, and captured the ferryman. They then waited until low tide, and, fording the river, made a dash into the town, surprising a battalion of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, charged them, captured some forty men and twenty horses, killed six or seven and wounded others, and drove the rest in disorder from the city. The casualties on the Union side was one man killed (said to have been shot by a citizen) and two or three wounded. Two wagons were captured, filled with cloth to be made up in army clothing, and carpet to be cut up into blankets.

It appears, from all accounts, to have been a daring raid, and one worthy of imitation by our cavalry. The cavalry force in this vicinity is not large enough to meet all the requirements upon it, and consequently the men and horses are very much overworked.

A stream of contrabands is coming in from Warrenton and the line of the Rappahannock, and making their way along the Alexandria Railroad, *en route* for the land of freedom. They are disposed to be quite communicative, and no doubt considerable information has been gained from them.

Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through this division yesterday, *en route* for Washington. He was received with the salutes from the artillery due his rank, and by presented arms from the infantry. He bowed his acknowledgements from the platform of the car.

The division is in shelter tents, small protection, as your readers will imagine, against the winds of winter, for we have wintry weather here, and frosts which speedily find their icy ways under the single blanket which forms the covering of most of our men. Still, the men bear it cheerfully, and few have ideas, as yet, of winter quarters, at least as long as the roads are in such a good condition as they are now. They are in magnificent order, and artillery can manœuvre with the greatest celerity. The railroad is in working order to Warrenton since the 10th.

Quite a number of the dead of the Excelsior Brigade, buried on the field of Bristow, have been exhumed, and sent home for burial by their relatives.

CEDMA.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Aldermanic Candidates for Nomination.

We are barely past the excitements of the State campaign. The official returns are not even yet in hand, but for all that we are again upon the verge of further political squabbling, of a more bitter contest, a more intense, because a more domestic fight. Spoils loom up, cabals intrigue, parties figure, candidates swarm, and the people, bless their hearts, are ignorant of it all.

There are a great many interested gentlemen in the City of Gotham who are fond of serving the dear public. They would willingly be Governor; if not that, they will take anything, down even to a seat in the lobby of the outsiders themselves. Money bags! money bags! that's what's the matter, with the vast majority of our public servants, though, of course, there are some exceptions, as rare as they are honorable.

We have, in turn, attended to the candidates of the several parties for the Comptrollership and Corporation Counsel, and propose briefly now to inform the readers of the TIMES concerning the vacancies that are about to occur in the councils of our City Fathers, the various persons who are willing to fill them, and the probabilities concerning each.

According to a wise provision of the law there will be vacancies in but nine of the seventeen Aldermanic Districts. These are the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

The First Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Election Districts of the First Ward; the First and Second Districts of the Second Ward; the First, Second and Third Districts of the Third Ward; the First District of the Fourth Ward, and the First District of the Sixth Ward.

The Third Aldermanic District contains the Fourth Election District of the Third Ward; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts of the Fifth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts of the Eighth Ward.

The Fifth Aldermanic District contains the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Election Districts of the Eighth Ward; the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Ninth Ward; and the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Fifteenth Ward.

The Seventh Aldermanic District contains the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts of the Ninth Ward; and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Districts of the Fifteenth Ward.

The Ninth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Election Districts of the Sixteenth Ward.

The Eleventh Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twentieth Ward.

The Thirteenth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourseenth Election Districts of the Twenty second Ward.

The Fifteenth Aldermanic District contains—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twenty-first Ward.

The Seventeenth Aldermanic District contains the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Election Districts of the Twelfth Ward.

THE FIRST DISTRICT

is at present represented by Mr. HENRY SMITH, a gentleman of the Republican faith, a member of the very inner circle of the rulers, who has served as Councilman three years, and been elected at two successive elections to his present honorable and useful position. Mr. SMITH is of wide popularity, and unless the Democrats unite upon some extraordinary good and non-partisan candidate, will undoubtedly be re-elected.

Mr. SMITH will be opposed by Mr. JOHN FOX, a son-in-law of "TOM" BYRNES, a young, energetic and popular man, who is in favor with the "Tams," or more correctly speaking, with the Tammany organization.

Messrs. JAMES FITZGERALD, a porter-house-keeper and School Trustee in the First Ward; PATRICK KEARIN, Assistant Health Warden of the Second Ward, School Trustee of the Third Ward, also porter-house-keeper; and B. W. LOCKWOOD, of the Second Ward, are the candidates of such members of the great Unterrified as believe in the Article of Faith as issued from the Mozart Temple.

The Brothers (FERNANDO and BENJAMIN) favor, it is said, the nomination of Mr. KEARIN. If so, Mr. KEARIN may consider himself more or less fortunate.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Mr. JOHN T. HENRY, the present President of the Aldermanic fraternity, will undoubtedly desire to be counted in at the coming fight. Mr. HENRY is no ordinary man. He is a shrewd, wily politician; has been a controlling member of the "ring" from "away back;" has been successful before his constituents, who have returned him twice to his present position; has a host of friends, political, personal and interested, who will run him whether he receives the regular nomination or not; is of the most strict order of the Tammany; prides himself upon the support of tax-payers and monied men, and if nominated, as he will be without doubt, will make a first-rate show.

Mr. GEO. A. BARNEY, a painter, a member of the Council, a Tammanyist, a competent legislator, a man of [illegible] the confidence of a party of firm, strong friends, a popular man in the District, and formerly representative, [illegible] Mr. Messrs. JAMES TAYLOR, Republican, a very respectable person, and JAMES DURNIN, Republican, Mitchell Commissioner for the Third Ward, and DAVID D. HASAN, an Independent Democrat, also seek (through their friends, of course) nominations.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. JOHN H. BRADY, Republican, is the present incumbent. He has just passed the pleasant ordeal of popular suffrage, with defeat, and will not consent to a retrial. Mr. BRADY has served the City seven years in its Council Chambers—four years as Alderman and three years as Councilman.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. KERCH, Republican, at present a Councilman, aspires to the Aldermanic toga. Mr. KERCH is a young man, a good man, a witty man, an able man, a somewhat experienced-in-public-affairs man, in fact, what some of the boys in his Ward style a "bully man." If he obtains the nomination, he will run well, and very likely run in.

Mr. JOHN MCCOOL, builder, a gentleman of the Mozart school, fond of carpenters' contracts, a member of Hose Company No. 24, is striving for the Democratic nomination. As no one opposes him, it is a fair presumption that he will succeed in his undertaking. As between him and Mr. KERCH, it is generally conceded the popular odds are in favor of the latter-named person.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. CHARLES J. CHIPP, Tammany, a coal-dealer, a present Alderman, an upright, honest man, bitterly opposed to the "ring," a defender of the taxpayers' rights, a capable legislator, an uncharged-with-corruption politician, and the nominee of the Taxpayers' Party—whatever that is—will undoubtedly receive the Democratic nomination and support.

Messrs. L. A. RYDERS, Tammany, a three-years' Clerk in the Street Department, a young man of ability and honesty; ALEX. A. SHAW, Tammany, DANIEL YOUNG, Mozart, and WM. H. GEDNEY, Republican, are also aspirants for the position. Mr. SHAW was in the Council in 1860. Mr. YOUNG, a Conductor on the Hudson River Railway, was a member of the Assembly in 1861; and Mr. GEDNEY, a quiet, honest, straightforward person, is at present in the Council.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Mr. ISAAC DAYTON, Republican, the present incumbent, is the People's Union and Republican candidate for the nomination. Alderman DAYTON is a lawyer by profession, who makes quite a pecuniary sacrifice in accepting aldermanic responsibilities, but he is urged to run again for the office by the Tax-payers of his District, who look upon him as an honest, fearless legislator. He has bitterly fought the "ring" during the past two years, and is hated by it and its members with undisguised venom. He is undoubtedly the ablest man in the Board, is one of the Draft Commissioners, will undoubtedly be nominated, and as certainly be elected.

Mr. SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Tammany Ex-Councilman, who was beaten at the last election by Ald. DAYTON, will probably receive the nominations of each wing of the Unterrified. He is a clever man, an apt legislator, a person of good character, but will not, probably, occupy the Aldermanic chair.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Alderman ALEXANDER FREAR is spoken of for re-election by the Mozart Democrats; JOHN HARDY, a talented young lawyer, by the Tammany Democracy; and ex-Alderman WILLIAM S. PECK, formerly President of the Board, as the Citizens', Republican, and People's candidate.

The Republicans have two organizations. Ex-Alderman C. H. TUCKER, Superintendent of Contracts for the new Court-house, a friend of Mr. Supervisor STEWART, a member of the Board in 1854-5, will probably represent one faction; and Mr. THOS. OGILVIE, merchant tailor, a defeated Councilmanic aspirant, the hero of an absurd bet by the loss of which he was bound to walk through the Twentieth Ward, late at night, barefooted, bareheaded and coatless, will, without doubt, represent the other. In the meantime some one else will slip in.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. IRA A. ALLEN, Republican, the present incumbent, will not object to be returned. Mr. ALLEN is a hard-working man, a member of the controlling power in the Board, a former Councilman, and a very popular politician.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, known as the "Sage of Bloomingdale," is the Independent Democratic candidate, and has his posters out. NICHOLAS hopes to get the Tammany support. He was a member of the Board in 1859-60, is a Commissioner of Deeds, a Notary Public, General Naturalization Agent, Agent for Soldiers' and Widows' Claims, Secretary of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, Insurance Agent, a singular personage, who may get a nomination, which by no manner of means insures an election.

Mr. PETER MASTERSON, Tammany, a contractor, a sinecurist in the County Clerk's Office, a defeated Aldermanic candidate in 1860, a member of the Assembly in 1859-60, will make a hard fight with SEAGRIST for the nomination.

JEREMIAH CROWLEY, Mozart, contractor, is also after the nomination.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. ANDRE FROMENT, having failed to get confirmed as Street Commissioner by his colleagues in the present Board, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination, against JACKSON, the iron-railing man. He is an honest opponent of the "Ringers," as the party organization, and will be indorsed by the tax-payers. Should JACKSON get nominated and elected, we may possibly have iron rails around our public parks. Councilman CHARLES PINCKNEY is the Republican candidate, and has a fair chance of being the next Alderman of this district. HIRAM STUDLEY, expressman, is also desirous of the Republican nomination.

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

HARRY GENET gracefully retires.

Mr. JOHN MCQUADE, (Tammany,) a three-years' Roadmaster, at $2,500 *per annum*, is GENET'S man, but has not much chance for the nomination.

Col. JACOB M. LONG, Tammany, a present Councilman, Superintendent of Harlem Gas Works, a very popular man in his district, very active in affording relief to the families of soldiers, and noted for his kindness to the defenders of his country, hopes to secure the nomination from each wing. If he does he will be elected. The Republicans will very likely indorse the Colonel's nomination.

There is nothing to be added. The Conventions will meet, and nominate from this list. These facts, all true, will enable the public to know for whom they vote, and for that reason they are plainly given.

Nominations for Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation by the Democracy.

The question as to who shall be the candidates for the offices of Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation has been seriously agitated for some weeks. But while the fight of the Roses has been going on in Old Tammany, together with the [illegible] billing and cooing of FERNANDO and Mozart, "Vox Populi" stepped in late last evening, and gave three cheers for JOHN S. CHEESE for Comptroller—who claims to have been once elected over A. C. FLAGG, though the Courts, unfortunately for him, decided to the contrary—and RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., for Counsel to the Corporation, who has already received several outside nominations for the office.

This ticket, it is said, can run well, and break the Tammany and Mozart slate on the day of election. Tammany is puzzled to dispose of WOOD'S proposition for consolidation, for fear that by such an act FERNANDO would command a majority of the consolidated Conventions, and thus secure all the political patronage for Mozart, instead of giving half to Tammany, as the result of fighting at arms' length, which was the case in the last election. And, beside, by this arrangement, Tammany might be called upon, in a day or two, to make similar compromises with the Jeffersonian Democracy, or the People's Democratic organization, thus showing the poor Tammany has to bear a political Atlas upon her shoulders—a most difficult and fatiguing task.

It is rumored that Mr. Justice BARNARD will kindly relieve his friend BOOTH, if desired, and sustain the burdensome Comptrollership for the sake of its lucrative remunerations. In the meantime nothing is done; all is quiet along the lines.

The Santa Fe Mail.

The Santa Fe [illegible] to the 2d, has arrived. Gen. CANBY has [illegible] the establishment of a military [illegible] companies of cavalry and one of infantry [illegible] at the Bosque Redondo. This locality is said to be one of the finest agricultural districts in the Territory, and if protected from Indians, will soon become thickly populated. The new post is to be called Fort Sumner, in honor of Gen. SUMNER.

It is reported, from good authority, that Lieut. DARROW, of the First New-Mexican Volunteers, while in charge of the express at Santa Fe, abstracted from certain letters drafts to the amount of $50,000, and left for parts unknown.

Gov. CONNOLLY, who came to the States for his health some days since, has had the operation of lithotomy performed by Dr. J. M. WOOD of this city. He is now doing well, and will shortly start for the East.

The Philadelphia Sheriffalty Case.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Supreme Court has quashed the writ of *certiorari* in the case of the Philadelphia Sheriffalty. This confirms the claim of JOHN THOMPSON, and ousts ROBERT EWING, the present incumbent.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 15

There is likely to be no end to the Philadelphia Sheriffalty case. The dissolving of the injunction against THOMPSON this morning was in consequence of the absence of the counsel of EWING, which absence was caused by the detention of the railroad train.

The argument in the case will probably be resumed on Monday.

Matters in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 14.

It is rumored that Gen. BLAIR will take the field in a few days, at the head of his brigade.

Gen. CARR has been ordered to assume command in this District in place of Gen. DAVIDSON, who immediately takes the field at the head of the troops in the southeastern portion of the State.

Advices received at headquarters state that Gen. SCHOFIELD is rapidly recovering, and the probability is that he will immediately again assume command in person.

Matters in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 14.

The bridge at Frankfort is completed and trains are crossing.

The deaths in the twenty-eight hospitals of this city and vicinity for the past week were 69.

Rumors prevail that a considerable force of rebels are at Big Hill, 15 miles southwest of Richmond, Ky.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Steamship *Europa* arrived here from Halifax at 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press will be forwarded by to-morrow (Sunday) evening's train, which is due in New-York at an early hour Monday morning.

Minnesota Election—The Weather.

ST. PAUL, Saturday, Nov. 15.

Mr. WINDOM, Republican, is elected to Congress by 2,000, and Mr. DONNELLY, Republican, by 1,500 majority.

The river above Hastings is closed by ice.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed from Quebec 11:50 A. M. to-day for Liverpool, with 13 cabin and 65 steerage passengers.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BROOKES—MERRITT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. D. Peters, of Williamsburgh, JAMES P. BROOKES, of New-York City, to MARY J. MERRITT, youngest daughter of the late John A. Merritt, of Brooklyn. No cards.

GANSEVOORT—LOOMIS.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at Governor's Island, by Rev. Dr. J. Scudder, JAMES GANSEVOORT and ELIZA E. OGDEN, daughter of Col. G. Loomis, U. S. States Army.

HYDE—KINDRED.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, ALBERT WARREN HYDE to FRANCES ELISABETH, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Kindred, all of this City.

WINSLOW—ASH.—At Stonington, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 10, 1862, by Rev. Wm. Clift, FRED. A. WINSLOW, of New-York, to MARY C. ASH, of Stonington.

DIED.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, at her late residence, No. 140 Hester-st., ELISABETH KEYSER, relict of the late Benjamin Ogden, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, 16th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LIEBE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 14, of apoplexy, FREDRICK LIEBE, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 22 West 3rd-st., on Monday, the 17th November, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by the Citizens' Association.
ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary.

TWENTY-S

The Evening Post, Saturday, September 15, 1866.

PERSONAL.

—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* has the following:

"A report lately went the rounds that Gen. Taylor's plantation, near New-Orleans, was sacked by the soldiers of the Vermont Eighth Regiment. The officers of the regiment contradict the statement in toto. Some of the Vermont troops arrived at Richmond, Va., the day before the Grand Review, with a string of firearms. His figure is square and rugged, and his hair, together with considerable of his whiskers, is gray. He is about six feet high and big, almost as broad as Nelson was. The frame swells, you know, in spots. He is fully six feet high and big, almost as you looked at him. Manners, more than matter, were the cause of that optical delusion. Gen. Thomas don't hardly walk, you detect to meet him. Bashful half and whiskers closely cut: keen blue eyes of medium proportions, but strikingly prominent, but strong. Ruddy features, deeply seamed; square face and body. Large, commanding forehead; general lightness of hair, especially on the head. Speaks deliberately and not frequently, and with a quick response from the immediate issue of a Congressional investigation by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency—which he declines with pleasantry—which he declines seriously and positively. Has a pallid, pensive, and reflective look, and looks very much like a man who has been sustained."

—Major-Gen. Don Piatt has been appointed Judge-Advocate of the Court of Inquiry at Cincinnati, to examine the case of Gen. Buell.

—Gen. Morris, of Indiana, whose friends have so clamorously demanded a Major-Generalship, declines the proffered promotion, and it is said that their master left, taken possession of the wines and smoke trinkets which he has not removed by the overcoat, and has taken them to their Satrities. When troops arrived the grounds were strewn with papers, which the negroes had taken and opened.

—Rear Admiral Porter is trying to put a stop to the whisky trade in the Mississippi. The following is his order on the subject:

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

SIR:—I have received applications from below to ship the whisky trade; for it is asserted that more guerillas are made from the use of whisky than any other way.

I deem it necessary to put down guerillas at any inconvenience to the people along the river, and have directed my commanders to seize it wherever they may find it.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,

Acting Rear Admiral, Com'dg Miss. Squadron.

To Collector of the Port of St. Louis, Missouri.

—Gen. O. S. Perry writes as follows to the editor of the Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*:

HEADQUARTERS ESCORT DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS, BOLIVAR, Va., Oct. 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Schenck, Adjutant-General:

SIR: Since the death of the gallant Captain of Company B, (Capt. Simonds,) there is a vacancy. I now beg leave to present the name of Sergeant John Markland, who is the worthy and qualified, and now this leaves a vacancy in the Fourth District. He has the confidence of his company. He has nobly won this merited promotion by his gallantry on the battle-field of Antietam. When Capt. Simonds fell, Lieut.-Col. Kimball took the dying man's sword and said: "I want you to take this sword and lead this company; *will you do so?*" He answered, "*I will do so—unywhere you may order.*" This loyalty and its patriotism strengthened, and ready to aid the country's cause and service."

—Dykes & Co.'s Dudley Observatory in Albany, held a meeting a few evenings since and passed a series of resolutions commemorative of the life and services of Gen. O. M. Mitchel. Mr. T. W. Olcott, President of the Board, spoke thus in a brief address which he made on the occasion:

"Active, strong, impulsive—his thoughts, aims and purposes were entered with the energy of an iron will, which defied opposition. To a genius which dazzled by its brilliancy, was united a stability which won all hearts. And though he lived amidst the excitements of the camp, and in the midst of the strife of battle, he was a Christian gentleman, and his character was adorned with the graces of the Christian life. As a father, his affections knew no bounds, and by him having a sick wife, whom he was not allowed to see when he went to.

—At the Wentworth County Assizes, at Hamilton, (C. W.), Mr. Casgrove, lion founder, Dundas-st., was convicted of fraud on the Commercial Bank, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years. Mr. Casgrove has been carrying on business in Dundas for several years, and has always been considered a wealthy man. He has been in the habit of drawing bills on the Commercial Bank, and getting the cashier to discount them

MEDICAL.

[illegible] DISEASES.

[illegible] SALT.

[illegible] DISEASES CURED [illegible] DR. WARD & CO. [illegible] Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, formerly [illegible] of New-York and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you, if you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, (without change of diet or hindrance from business.) Syphilis—The last vestige of this [illegible] cated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., Box 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 Years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRIDEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 200th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States or Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? DR. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in nocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address

DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nauseating or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and [illegible] effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.

By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattan ville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED IN THE CITY, AN IRON FOUNdry, in running order; molding room equal to 100x50 feet. Address Box No. 1,943 New-York Post-office.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRAculous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA COUNTY AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., [illegible] Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury.
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, Chicago, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.,

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 1st inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.
EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PARTIES IN WANT OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS,
POSITIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, a large and costly collection of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, contained in the residence No. 162 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising elegant rosewood suites in satin brocatel, piano-forte, cost $450, etageres, rich carpets, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, with a beautiful and unique collection of bronzes, rich vases and parlor ornaments, all imported by the present owner; also, superb rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture of every description, elegant mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., oak dining furniture, rich ruby and crystal cut glass, French China, ivory cutlery, silverware, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 17, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., the entire first-class household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of tapestry carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, rosewood piano forte, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home in the central part of Brooklyn, near the City Hall, in a strictly private family. Terms very moderate. Address A. C. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife want a furnished room, with fire and gas and full board for four weeks; location between 8th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs.; price not to exceed $14. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, to-day.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND be room, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPEN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents in Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Dusne-st., New-York. M. A. J. LYNCH.

[illegible] OF THE FIVE THREE STORY [illegible] dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, large window sash basement and first story, and high stoop, on the south side of 70th-st., between the Messrs. Thorps' houses 22d-st. lot 20x75, North side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO NEW first-class brick houses on the south side 128th-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs.; three-story, basement and under cellar; gas, range, bath, furnace. Convenient to cars and boats. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to J. N. WATSON, corner 3d-av. and 130th-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING lots in the business centre of Jersey City. Apply to J. J. DURANT, No. 46 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 61x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN built house, between 14th and 34th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSician's office—a pleasant front room in an English-basement house preferred; location between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs.; furnished. Address M. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH MODern improvements, till 1st of May, for a family of four grown persons; situated between 5th and 6th avs., and 20th and 40th sts. Address H., No. 222 Lexington-av., with full particulars.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,389; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 15th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.

Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,473, 2,336, 2,337, 2,338, 4,513

Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,653, 3,654.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

The above reward will be paid by me on recovery of said property, and no questions asked.
R. E. TOPPING, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, NOV. 3, from a carriage in passing up 4th-av., from 9th-st. to Gramercy Park, (2d-st. East,) or on 2d-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, a BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, marked "J. B., New-York," containing one camel's-hair and two blanket shawls, two of them of marked pattern, besides several smaller articles, of little value except to the owner, among them a Bible much prized. A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the property, or proportionably for any part of it, on application at No. 24 Gramercy Park.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled recklessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the fight and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field so many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander B. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broad-way, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, NOV. 8, between 3 and 4 P. M., in Broadway, between Bond and Houston sts., a GOLD WATCH, with a gold chain and seal attached. The above reward will be paid on the return of the watch to the owner, No. 1 Bond-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On MONDAY, Nov. 17, NORMA.
Second appearance of SIGNORA LORINI.
The great success of NORMA
Has induced the management to repeat it.
Norma.....LORINI | Adalgisa.....MORENSI
Pollione....MACCAFERRI | Oroveso.....SUSINI
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, GUERRABELLA.
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA as MARIE.
BRIGNOLI as TONIO. SUSINI as SULPICE.
Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of DINORAH. (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)
for which the most extensive preparations are being made, will be produced for the first time in New-York, On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 19,
in which Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER will mak her début.
No care or expense will be spared to render the performance worthy of the fame of the distinguished composer, and of the celebrity of this grand romantic work.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
in which all the PRINCIPAL ARTISTS will appear, together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.
An attractive and varied Programme will be offered.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
First night of Beethoven's Grand Classic Opera of FIDELIO,
Which will be produced in the same perfect style as the "Magic Flute."
The Arion Society has kindly consented to assist in the Grand Choruses. The Orchestra will also be greatly increased, and the cast contains the names of the two favorite Prime Donne and all the Artists of the Company.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers:
Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, Haverly, Butler, Williams, Vastine, Gibbs, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

IRVING HALL.
MME. DE LUSSAN,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY NOV. 20.
Mme. DE LUSSAN will be assisted by
Mme. Erminia Carrere, Pianist, pupil of Thalberg,
Her first appearance in New-York;
Mons. De la Derriere, Tenor;
Mr. Theo. Thomas, Violinist, and
Mr. Mosenthal.
Sig. MUZIO.....Musical Conductor
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra; to be had at Irving Hall: at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schaffenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 545, and Firth & Pond's, 547 Broadway.

MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL,
Assisted by many of the best Artists.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
OF NEW-YORK, WILL OPEN ITS
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with Portraits of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUPKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS.....2,500 tons | AMERICA.....2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY.....1,800 tons | BONAPARTE.....3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.
ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 6.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strong

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Skirmishing Between Holly Springs and Lumpkin's Mills.

A Number of Rebels Killed and Captured.

Death of the Rebel General Villipigue.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

A special dispatch from La Grange, Tenn., dated the 14th inst., says that five regiments of rebel cavalry advanced last evening from Lumpkin's Mills to within two miles of Holly Springs. Skirmishing commenced, and continued for some time. The rebels lost six killed, and seven commissioned officers were captured.

The rebel Gen. VILLIPIGUE died at Port Hudson, a few days ago, of pneumonia.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

All partisan rangers, who have been pillaging the country around Memphis, have been disbanded by Gen. PEMBERTON and attached to regiments.

Cotton is reported as coming forward again in considerable quantities.

Passengers from Helena report that Hernando was occupied by the Federals on Monday.

The people of Mississippi are said to be running their negroes into the interior, leaving only such property as they cannot carry away.

The steamer Argenta, a Cairo and Memphis packet, was struck by a sunken wreck on Wednesday night, on Island Point Bend, and sunk in fifteen feet. There were over 5 hundred persons on board, fifteen of whom were drowned, principally among the crew. The passengers remained on the wreck all night, and were brought off next morning by the steamer *Tigress*. The boat was valued at $18,000, and will probably be a total loss. She was loaded with goods and stores, which were badly damaged.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Jackson, Miss., and large reinforcements are being brought there from Arkansas. It is believed that their army will fall back to that point before giving battle.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Movements of Our Forces—Designs of the Rebels Upon Nashville—Rebel Outrages in Kentucky—Sufferings of Union Prisoners in the South, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EDMONTON, METCALF COUNTY, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S corps of the Army of the Southwest is concentrating at Glasgow, where all the divisions will receive their equipments and tents. The division of Gen. WOOD passed through this little town two days since; the division of Gen. VAN CLEVE passed yesterday, and Gen. SMITH'S command is now passing. The tents and supplies for the army are, we learn, already at Cave City, ten miles from Glasgow, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The commands of GILBERT, McCOOK and ROUSSEAU are below Bowling Green, on the railroad. Gen. WRIGHT, of the old Department of the Ohio, it is reported, is moving his command toward the Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee.

The rebels are reported as massing their entire forces, with which they made the recent invasion of Kentucky, in Tennessee, with designs upon Nashville. Considerable apprehension exists in the vicinity of Nashville, as I learn from gentlemen just from there, that they may be able to capture the city. There is certainly no occasion for any such alarm, as our army, indedendent of the forces already in Middle and West Tennessee, is amply able to prevent the rebels entering in force the State Capital. Communication is again open on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the cars having passed from Bowling Green to Louisville on Friday last. This important branch of communication must be kept open. It is the connecting railway link by which our armies of the Southwest, while carrying on operations below, have intercourse with Louisville. This army will proceed at once from Glasgow again into Tennessee, and important operations may be looked for in a short time. Col. BRAMLETTE, of Columbia, informed me on yesterday morning that the rebels had 10,000 head of fatted hogs in the Cumberland bottoms, not far from Albany, in Clinton County, on the river, which they were preparing to remove to Dixie. The Colonel gave Gen. VAN CLEVE notice of the fact and directions to the locality. If their capture were possible, it would be very desirable, as one fat hog in the present reduced state of supplies in the South, is almost equal to a rebel prisoner.

The rebels through the counties of Metcalf and Adair perpetrated the usual amount of outrages. The horses, stock and arms of the people have been taken, and nothing of value received in return. In many instances Union men, especially those who have been active and influential in the cause, were forced to conceal themselves for days to prevent being captured by the rebels, and hurried off to the interior of the South. This way the rebels have of arresting Union citizens, who have never been in the army, and incarcerating them in their prisons for the purpose of exchanging them for their own rebel soldiers, taken in actual service, should be investigated and attended to at once. For every Union citizen arrested by them let us take a rebel from the same neighborhood. There is another matter of importance to which I beg leave to direct your attention. During the recent invasion of this State the rebels left a large amount of their worthless Confederate currency, which they forced upon our Union friends for provisions and forage. As we go back into Dixie why not force the rebels to take it for forage at the same value they themselves forced it upon our citizens? What reason is there in allowing the rebels to come into our Union State and force our friends to take Confederate notes at par value, and returning ourselves to rebeldom paying enormous prices for everything we buy and giving good money? Let their notes and bonds be collected and used for supplies among those who make it good, and who force it upon our friends at every opportunity. Thousands of dollars could in this way be saved to the Government, and one of their principal methods of putting their bills in circulation outside of their limits checked.

Great disappointment prevails among the Union people of this section at the result of the campaign in Kentucky. They confidently expected the capture, or at least the dispersion, of BRAGG and his entire forces. Much censure is expressed against high officials, and especially against BUELL, for the failure to accomplish either.

This morning I conversed with a very worthy and intelligent gentleman, who has been for nearly a year a prisoner among the rebels at Sallisbury, North Carolina. He gives a woful picture of things in that region. He was arrested upon the pretext that he was a spy, by the rebels, near a year ago. He was carried to Bowling Green and thrown into prison; thence he was taken to Nashville, where he remained a few days, and was finally taken to Sallsbury, where he has been confined ever since. He was recently exchanged; he reached this point ten days ago, and is at present here. He represents the sufferings of the prisoners there, particularly of the Union citizens, who have been dragged from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, as being pitiable and heartrending. They have nothing to eat but sour bread and spoiled meat, and no salt at all. Many have died, and they were still dying. He says that old men are there from the several States, who have all their lives been accustomed to every comfort, crowded together without bedding or fire, and living on he worst of diet, for no offence save their devotion to the Union. The guards placed over them heap every insult upon them and many had been shot dead for venturing to the windows to look out upon the world. The sufferings of the poor class of the people, particularly the families of those who are in the rebel army, he represents as being very severe and increasing. Women have in many instances been forced to resort to begging, to prevent starvation in their families. The families of those on guard come regularly to the prison, when the guards would throw over the fence to them a part of their own allowance to prevent them from starving. My informant says that the supply of salt was near exhausted throughout the South. In Richmond it sold at ten cents a teaspoonful. The gentleman brings with him several letters, appeals from wives and suffering families for assistance, which show the condition of the poorer classes. The following letter, which he permits me to copy, is a fair specimen of the others in his possession:

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 19, 1862.

HON. J. G. MARTIN—*Dear Sir*: I am the wife of a soldier in the service of his Country at Camp Wyatt. My husband writes me that he can't come home, owing to the Yankees being near; and I wish the authorities that administer aid to soldiers' families to assist his. I have three children to support, and provisions are so high I can't support myself without aid from the funds appropriated by Wake County. I have received only one bushel of meal and eight pounds of meat for the past four months, and when I make application for provisions, I don't receive them. I can't leave my children, to get advice how to proceed to get my quota allowed to me and my children. I write you for you to intercede for me, and write me how I shall proceed to have justice done me, for I am bound to suffer if aid is not shortly administered to me. Please write me forthwith, and direct to Dunnville, Wake County, and oblige a soldier's suffering wife and children. I remain, your friend and humble servant, LUCY POLLARD.

The above is an exact copy of the original. Whether the poor woman ever received "justice" we cannot say; but the day is surely coming when full and stern justice will be meted out to the rebel fiends who reduce to pauperism and misery the women and children of the land. To-day, I leave for Glasgow, whence I will again write you.

CURTIUS.

Movements and Disappointments—A Presentation—Straggling.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCOTTVILLE, Allen Co., Ky., Nov. 6, 1862.

We are again, after one of the most arduous and fatiguing campaigns of the war, in the Green River country of Kentucky, and approaching the borders of Tennessee. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S entire corps reached Glasgow on the evening of the 4th, and went into camp near the town. The stay there was but one day and night, when we moved forward toward this place. Another disappointment in regard to receiving tents and supplies was experienced at Glasgow. Though positive promises had been made that they were awaiting us near that point, none came to hand. It is useless to speak of how badly the tents are needed; any one must know that the sufferings of the soldiers, who march all day and then lie down at night, wholly unprotected from the chilling, biting November winds, are intense. As to the time when, or the place where tents and supplies will now be received, I shall venture no further mention, though they are promised as soon as some convenient point on the railroad is reached. One thing is certain—if they are not procured speedily, an increase of hospitals and army Surgeons, a long extension of the sick list and an increase of names in the army death register will be among the results.

A pleasing and highly interesting event occurred to one of the regiments of the Nineteenth Brigade while we were camped at Glasgow. A new and beautiful banner was presented on the evening of the 4th, on behalf of the ladies of Indianapolis, to the Seventy-ninth Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. KNOEFLER. We had just finished our suppers and kindled up brightly our camp fires that lit up the beech grove in which we had bivouacked, when a party of beautiful, accomplished and patriotic ladies of Indianapolis came into camp, accompanied by WILLIAM SHEETS, Esq., who was to make the presentation in behalf of the fair donors. Arrangements were soon prepared, and the party, with their escorts, enlivened by bands of music, and surrounded by long lines of infantry, whose bayonets gleamed brightly in the moonlight, proceeded to the stand. Mr. SHEETS, of Indianapolis, was then presented to the assemblage by Lieut.-Col. OYLER, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana. Mr. SHEETS presented the beautiful and skillfully-made banner in a brief speech. The flag was received by Lieut.-Col. OYLER in a short and pertinent reply, that was full of energy, eloquence and patriotism.

At the close of his remarks, three cheers were given for the ladies of Indianapolis, three cheers were also given for Col. KNOEFLER, and three vociferous ones for the Union. The band struck up "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner," after which the assemblage withdrew, the soldiers retiring to their quarters, and the ladies returning to Glasgow. The occasion was one of lively interest, and passed off most happily. The Seventeenth Brigade is indebted to the Misses SHEETS, the charming daughters of WILLIAM SHEETS, who made the presentation speech, to Mrs. HARRISON, and to the speaker himself, for one of the most pleasant evenings of its whole campaigning experience.

Early on the morning of the 5th, the pleasing incidents of the evening previous fresh before us, we were on the march to this place. Little that is worthy of note occurred on the march, save the usual amount of annoyance to both citizens and soldiers caused by stragglers. This straggling of our men into the woods and to the rear is becoming a grievance that is intolerable. They steal, and pillage, and insult the people with impunity, exasperating our foes and disheartening our friends, and bringing the whole column into disrepute. This straggling and pilfering upon the march can be prevented, and it must be done, even though the most rigorous measures should have to be resorted to to accomplish it. Another thing demands also the prompt attention of commanding officers. The kindling of fires in fence corners, near buildings of value, and in woods and old fields where they communicate with farms and houses, should be prohibited. Thousands of dollars' worth of property were destroyed in this way yesterday between here and Glasgow. Everything was very dry, and the wind all day blew a perfect hurricane. The leaves have fallen and covered the ground. The woods were fired in several places along the road, and the flames, fanned by the high winds, spread through the leaves, grass and underbrush, to farms and meadow lands. Cornfields, fences, hay, etc., were swept away. For several miles, on both sides of the road, the scene was one of smoke and flame. The citizens were endeavoring, and in many instances in vain, to arrest the progress of the fire. We saw one lady with her children fighting fire to save her fence, whose husband fell at Mill Spring, and whose son is now in the service. One string of her fence had already burned.

We crossed Skegg's Creek, near 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded forward to Little Barren, ten miles from this place, and went into camp. The bridges across Little Barren and Skegg's Creek have both been destroyed. They were burned by the rebels last Winter to retard our advance southward by this route. We reached here to-day, and will remain till to-morrow—perhaps longer. We do not know what will be our next point, but we know that active operations will be continued, and that an overwhelming and crushing force will be vigorously hurled into "Dixie." CURTIUS.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

MITCHELLVILLE, Mo day, Nov. 10, [illegible]

We arrived at this jumping off place [illegible] —a depot of one or two sheds, and the [illegible] ollville one and a half miles in the rear. The town is deserted, almost entirely. Here we take to the pike for Nashville, 35 miles. The railroad is repaired to Fountain Head, a few miles further on, but there is no good road thence out to the pike, and nothing is to be gained in distance, as from this point the railroad and the pike commence to diverge. Repairs through the tunnel promise to be more serious and delaying than I have been led to suspect. Railroad men here declare that three weeks will be required to open the road through to Nashville.

Gen. ROSECRANS is expected here momentarily, with Staff and baggage, by special train. His horses are ready—came here last night. To-night he will sup in Nashville.

Stores for the Nashville army leave here in daily trains. One train of nearly 500 wagons leaves here to-day. An escort goes with each train for security—withal, cavalry squads are kept out, watchful of MORGAN'S guerrillas. The rebuilding of railroads and feeding a distant army, and the watching of MORGAN'S thieves, is business enough for an army of itself.

A Quartermaster who left Nashville day before yesterday gives me some items thereof. Provisions became very scant before McCOOK'S Division arrived last Friday morning. The army and people were living by foraging on the country for miles around. Trains ravaged in every direction, and no cornfield, chicken-roost, or smoke-house was secure from being "pressed." And at best there was half rations only to be had. The rebels came upon one side of the city, some eight to ten thousand, and put up an impromptu battery and commenced cannonading. The siege guns of the city fortifications were turned upon them and they left incontinently. The city was so well fortified that no fears were entertained of capture, or even of determined attack. The rebels' greatest desire was to prevent our foraging, they needing the supplies themselves; and are sending off the product of that rich country to the South, where they hope to winter. Between the two armies the entire region about Nashville is being stripped.

We now should all ardently pray for rain and a rise in the Cumberland, in order to supply the great army of the Cumberland. Until this occurs, we may fear the inability of our army to move into the enemy's country, carrying with them much of their subsistence, as they must. The Louisville and Nashville road, even when completed will not be able to subsist the army. The people of the North should realize all this, in their impatience for the advance of the army and the suppression of this rebellion.

Three divisions of our army are now *en route* to or at Nashville, and there is one division yet at Bowling Green, one at this place, and one at Gallatin, between here and Nashville. Then there are two whole divisions at Nashville, under NEGLEY. Other portions of our army are hither, and you—but I have stated enough to give a general idea of the position of our army.

At Gallatin, eighteen miles below here, was MORGAN'S guerrilla band up to day before yesterday, when our division moved in, his motley gang moving off. Sixteen of his men were taken yesterday, and are here now, to be taken to Louisville with the next train. I should have stated ere this that MORGAN himself was at Nashville last week. At the time of the attack he coöperated with BRECKINRIDGE, and made a rush upon the bridge this side of the Cumberland, while the cannonading, &c., by BRECKINRIDGE'S men was going on. Their great hope of burning the bridge the day previous, to delay ROSECRANS' advance, was easily thwarted.

Nine o'clock A. M.—Gen. ROSECRANS and staff have just rode off from this dépôt. His extra train is about to return to Bowling Green. You will hear from me next at Nashville. Adieu to my old KENTUCKY.

The Depredations of the Alabama.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CAPT. JULIUS, OF THE TONAWANDA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 14.

COPE BROTHERS, the owners of the packet ship *Tonawanda*, captured by the *Alabama*, received a letter, yesterday, from Capt. JULIUS, from which we have made the following extracts. The letter commences by stating that the ship got along finely, after leaving the Capes, until the 9th of October, when, at 1 o'clock P. M., when in latitude 40.30 North, and longitude 54.30 West, the ship was captured by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES. Capt. JULIUS then writes as follows: "I was taken on board the *Alabama*, and officers from the rebel ship left on the *Tonawanda*. I found on board the *Alabama* the officers and crew of the bark *Wave Crest*, from New-York to Cardiff, and brig *Dunkirk*, from New-York for Lisbon, all prisoners on deck, and in irons, their vessels having been burned two days previous. There was a brig in sight at this time, and the *Alabama* started for her, and the *Tonawanda* following, when everything was trimmed. I was conducted into the cabin, and found that our women passengers were a great trouble to them, and hoped, from that, that we should get clear. The chased brig, after being boarded, proved to be English. Capt. SEMMES told me that if the brig had been American, he would have put us all on board of her and then burned the *Tonawanda*. He then told me he would take a ransom bond for the present, and return it if he burned the vessel. The bond was for $80,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States of America for the time being, at the conclusion of the present war, in current money of the said Confederate States. I then gave my word of honor to follow the *Alabama*, and I was put on board of the *Tonawanda* at 9 o'clock, P. M., and all persons belonging to the *Alabama* left for their ship, taking with them a colored boy, named DAVID HENRY, our passenger cook, belonging to Delaware, and being without protection of free papers. At noon the 10th, I was ordered on the steamer again and there directed to send our boats to remove the prisoners from the *Alabama* to our ship, all of whom signed a parole, including the crew of the *Tonawanda*. Capt. SEMMES apologized for my having to remain on deck, and on my promising not to converse with the officers, he allowed me to go about without irons—I being the only prisoner to whom that privilege was granted. He told me he should keep me for some days, and if he took a prize not so valuable as ours, he would transfer us to her and burn the *Tonawanda*, as he was very anxious to destroy her. That night the steamer chased and boarded a German ship. On the afternoon of the 11th, they captured and burned the ship *Manchester*, a more valuable prize than the *Tonawanda*. She was only one year old, a cargo of 69,000 bushels of wheat and 110 bales of cotton. Capt. SEMMES now said that the *Tonawanda* should be released, but that he would keep her a few days longer to put more prisoners on board, as he considered her a cartel in the employ of the Confederate Government. After this I was allowed to sleep below and talk with whom I pleased.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the officers and crew of the *Alabama* were much frightened, as we saw a ship under very easy sail, with a vane at her mainmast head, which they took for a pendant, and supposed her to be a disguised man-of-war. They cleared the ship for action, and got steam up ready for running. It proved to be a Spanish merchant ship. As soon as that was ascertained, Capt. SEMMES told me that if I would give my word of honor to proceed direct to Liverpool, he would let me go. I was put on board, and made sail at 6 P. M.

The *Alabama* is a splendid vessel, and the fastest under canvas that I ever had my foot on board of, and I have no doubt she is the same under steam, as she has very powerful machinery. She is 225 feet long, entirely built, they say, of teak wood. She is calculated to remain at sea as long as they like, as they condense all the water used. They have now 300 tons of coal on board, and the instance mentioned before is the only time they have raised steam since she has been out. I do not think there is a ship in our navy that can catch her. Her armament is six 32 broadside guns, one 68 amidships, and one 100-pound rifled cannon amidships, forward of mainmast. I judge there were about 100 persons on board, mostly English men-of-war's-men. I do not think there is an American-born seaman on board. There are two Charleston and two Savannah pilots on board. They are trying to ship all the men they can out of prizes, and they get some out of every ship's company taken on board, except our own ship, from which they took the black boy.

The Loss of the Adirondack.

FINDING IN THE CASE OF CAPT. GANSEVOORT.

Secretary WELLES has issued the following order in the case of Capt. GANSEVOORT:

At a Naval General Court-martial, convened at the Navy Yard, New-York, on the 15th of October last, Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT, of the navy, was tried on the following charge, prepared against him by the Secretary of the Navy:

"CHARGE.—*Suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a rock through negligence.*

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 25d day of August, in the year 1862, the said Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT, being then in command of the United States steamer *Adirondack*, did, through negligence, suffer the said vessel to be run upon a rock and wrecked near Man of War Key, Little Bahamas."

Upon this charge and specification the judgment of the Court was as follows:

"After full and mature deliberation in the premises the Court doth find that the specification of the charge is *not proven*, and that of the charge Capt. GUERT GANSEVOORT is *not guilty*."

The judgment of the Court in this case does not require confirmation by the revising power to give it effect, so far as to exempt the accused from any further proceedings against him; and the Department would have no desire to deprive Capt. GANSEVOORT individually of the benefit of this verdict of acquittal. But I cannot, by approving or confirming the judgment of the Court, lend official sanction to the decision that a ship of war may be lost and the lives of her officers and crew placed in imminent jeopardy, as the evidence shows, by negligent navigation, and yet the commanding officer be relieved from all responsibility. To devolve this responsibility upon the subordinate officers and exempt the commander would leave the latter without inducement to see and insist that those subject to his command and instructions perform their whole duty. Where all perform their duty the commanding officer receives at least his full share of credit for a well-managed or well-fought ship. It is, therefore, not unjust to hold him to account for the consequences of negligence, occurring at a time and in [illegible] where unusual care and vigilance were [illegible] GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

[illegible] NT, Nov. 12, 1862.

[illegible] Edwards, of the Plymouth [illegible] resigned his pastoral charge [illegible] removing to New-England.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

Mr. Bright Applauding the Emancipation Proclamation.

Cotton Still Going Up---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

ST. JOHNS, F. N., Saturday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 5th, *via* Queenstown on the 6th inst., pased Cape Race, *en route* to New-York, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Etna* are four days later than those per the *Europa* at Halifax.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

The political news per the *Etna* is not of any particular importance.

A slight collision had occurred between the Austrian and Italian troops on the frontiers of Austria and Italy, but quiet was soon restored.

The London *Times* again adverts to the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce touching the rebel steamer *Alabama*, and denies that any blame can be attached to England.

The London *Daily News* takes altogether a different view of the case.

Mr. BRIGHT had written a letter applauding President LINCOLN'S Proclamation to liberate the slaves of the Southern States.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—Sales of the two days, 15,000 bales, at an advance of 2d.@3d. since Friday. The market closed buoyant.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT declining. PROVISIONS very dull. Consols for money, 93¾.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—J. De Courcey Young, an Irish ezile, has addressed a card dated Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Aug. 20, to the editor of the Dublin *Evening Mail*. He says:

"During the political furore of '48, I became, while a student in Dublin, somewhat prominently connected with several of the Repeal Clubs and the Press in that city, for which I was afterwards incarcerated for a time. I have since had many opportunities of studying the Irish character in various parts of the world, and the motives that actuated most of those who advocated and adhered to the political doctrines of the Repeal agitation; and although there were many and worthy genuine nationalists in it, still I believe the movement was got up, not to attain national and political or individual freedom and dignity, but the reverse. I believe it had sectarian or religious objects with the majority, and that their guides, the Roman Catholic priests, were making a lever power of Irish agitation to forward Papal influence in England, and achieve the domination of Roman Catholic authority in Ireland. You find in all countries the Roman Catholic Irish the friends of despotisms, whether of the mob or of an individual, such being most consistent with the principles of their faith and Church. The Irish, therefore, hate the elevating and ennobling principles of the British constitution, and the liberties enjoyed under it by the English people. In fact, the majority of the Irish seem to me to hate what is noble, just and good, and to love what is vicious and dogmatic. I think it, therefore, a great evil that they should have anything to do with the Government either of Ireland or England. I would consequently wish to retract anything I ever wrote or did in favor of Irish national independence in the present condition of its people."

—A letter from Rome says: "As an illustration of the operations of the Roman Police, the coachman of Miss Cushman, to whom she had confided the care of her horses and carriage, was thrown into jail in her absence, and the property consequently placed in jeopardy. Mr. Severn, our Consul, thought it a proper case for his interference, and waited on the authorities, when the following grave charges were made against a man who had been arrested without the smallest hint of his crimes. He was in correspondence with Turin. The evidence was that he had two microscopic photographs of Garibaldi, and a receipt for a subscription of one paul toward the Cavour monument. The five-penny bit, however, instead of having been transmitted to Turin, had been paid in Rome. Nevertheless, it required three hard fights on the part of our Consul to procure the liberation of this terrible conspirator after ten days' close confinement. His liberty, however, was not conceded without a *predica*, and under a prohibition to speak of politics, to frequent *cafes*, or to be out of his house after 'Ave Maria.'"

—Galignani thus sketches the "points" of some of the French diplomatists:

"Prince de la Tour-d'Auvergne-Lauraguais, appointed Ambassador to the Holy See, is still young. Nephew of the late Cardinal Bishop of Arras, and brother to the Archbishop of Bourges, he has occupied the Legations of Saxony, Florence, Parma, Turin, and, lastly, of Berlin. He is personally known to the Pope, to whom at the period of the exile at Gaeta he was several times dispatched on missions by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Count de Sartiges, nominated as Minister to Turin, filled under the reign of Louis Phillippe the functions of Secretary at Athens, and of Envoy to Persia; and since that period those of Minister to Sweden, Holland, the United States, and a second time to Holland. Few diplomatic careers have been more fully occupied than that of Baron de Talleyrand-Périgord, now appointed to the Legation of Berlin under circumstances in that post which has an exceptional importance. Although only forty-two years of age, he has been successively Secretary at Lisbon, Madrid, St. Petersburg, and London, and Minister at Weimar, Baden, Turin, and Brussels. Lastly, he has filled a special mission at Stockholm, and was Commissioner for France in the Danubian Principalities."

— A remarkable instance of somnambulism is related regarding a young workman at Grenoble, France: While fast asleep, he left his house, descended toward the *Quai de Saint-Laurent*, now in course of construction, and after walking about amongst the stones and rubbish, went on board a boat moored alongside, and then passed along the narrow planks which served for carrying the materials to the landing-place. He afterwards proceeded to the suspension-bridge, and jumping lightly on one of the iron wire-cables effected the perilious ascent to the top of one of the lofy constructions on which the wires are drawn. He there sat for a few minutes, turning his head right and left, as though looking at the number of persons who, in breathless anxiety, were watching his movements. He afterwards descended by the same cable, walked along the parapet of the quay, and, returning to his lodging, entered his bed in safety.

—The *Figaro* refers to the fabulous sums to which the salaries of lyric artists now reach in Paris, and remarks that the dearness of provisions is a mere jest in comparison with the dearness of sweet sounds. Speaking of the Grand Opera, that journal says: "In 1862, during seven months, GUEYMARD received 1,000 francs for each performance in which he appeared. As he sang forty-two times, that payment is equivalent to 72,000 francs a year. Mme. GUEYMARD had 1,407 francs a night; she appeared twenty-three times, which makes 54,000 francs a year. The others are in proportion. The most costly artist has been NIEMANN, who was specially engaged to sing "Tannhauser;" his engagement was for a year at 46,000 francs, and "Tannhauser" having been performed only three times, it results that M. NIEMANN received 15,333f. 33c. per night."

—A golden angel of the time of HENRY VI., of England, was found a few days since by a boy in a field at Dennebrœucq (Pas-de-Calais.) This coin weighs five grammes, and is in excellent preservation. On the obverse it presents St. Michael and the Dragon, with the legend, "Di. Gra. Angl. & Franc," (*Henricus Dei gratia rex Angliæ et Franciæ.*) On the reverse is a ship, bearing in the centre an escutcheon with the arms of England and France quartered, and on one side the letter H, on the other a fleur-de-lis. Round the edge are the words, "Per crucem tuam salva nos Xpe Redempt." (*Per crucem tuam, salva nos Christe Redemptor.*) This coin was undoubtedly struck between the coronation of HENRY VI. at Notre Dame, in 1430 and 1435, when the English were on the point of abandoning France.

—Apropos of gamecock rearing, the following story is told by Mrs. GORDON, in a work just published: "On Sunday, in St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, an old gentleman, a friend of my father's, was sitting gravely on his seat, when a lady in the same pew moved up, wishing to speak to him. He kept eeking cautiously away from her, till at last, as she came nearer, he hastily muttered out: 'Sit yont, Miss; sit yont! Dinna ye ken ma pouch is fu' o' gemm [illegible]'"

—The *Avenire*, of Naples, announces the discovery of a splendid edifice at Pompeii. It has a fine [illegible] (Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from Fortress Monroe—Dr. McDermott, U. S. A.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—Mrs. Horne and 2 children, Dr. Foyle, Mr. Ranken.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans—Mme. San Romain, Maria Mayer, Miss Selina Bradt, Miss L. Winslow, D. M. Tobin, Dr. E. C. Drew, Fred. Ziegler, H. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Romagasa and 2 children, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. De Forest, J. Delmonico, Antoine Battista, A. Bacigulpi, W. H. Cowder, Mrs. Lingler, B. Beauhay, Mrs. Margaretta Read, Miss Sefton, George Ryer and friend, T. Emerson, G. W. Amory, F. Marshall, D. L. Gibbons, J. C. Caro, Wm. Lippincott, N. Albyman, S. M. Peterson, Mr. Bowers, Esther Lowenhey, Miss Mary Cary, Mrs. Giraud, Conrad Albrecht, Henry Hines, Mrs. Smidt and 2 children, T. Soulagnet, F. Cuneo, Jas. A. Drew, Mary Taylor, Medora Taylor—total, 50.

Nov. 15—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Miss Jackson, Mrs. Robinson and 2 children, Mother Liguori, Miss Helen Harrison, Chas. M. Mayor, Robt. A. Wright, Jules Fontaine, Lavigne Franck and lady, Mr. Gildersleeve, R. A. Raphael, Michael Carroll, Dr. Crisp, Capt. Clark and wife, Miss Saunders, Mr. Clark, Chas. Clark, Mary Clark, nurse and baby, with others in the steerage. Specie, $798,174.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 48 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon rises... 0 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 39 | Gov. Island. 3 28 | Hell Gate.... 4 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Union, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Martha, (Br.,) King, Liverpool, Murdock & Smythe; Portsmouth, Tarleton, Genoa, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Atmosphere, Harris, Vera Cruz, John R. Drew; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Enterprise, McLane, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Elise & Mathilde, (Brem.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen, Unkert & Co.; Rock City, Menard, Liverpool, J. C. McArthur; Southampton, Wheeling, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks E. Churchill, Cobb, Point a Petre, R. P. Buck & Co.; R. B. Walker, Raynes, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Richard Irvin, (Br.,) Lowry, Philadelphia, C. B. Swayne; Von Saffert Lehsen, (Meckl.,) Dade, Queenstown, Wm. Salem; Eif, Harman, New-Orleans, C. B. Fessenden; Our Union, Kent, Lisbon, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs William & Mary, Norton, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Hawes, St. Domingo City, Brett, Son & Co.; Baltic, Hooper, Gardiner, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; Capella, Ace, St. Pierre, Mart, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Lydia, Budd, Bristol, Great Egg Harbor; E. Hamilton, Burton, Washington, Thos. G. Burton's Son; Anvil, Whalen, Easport, Jed Frye & Co.; Gen. Peaver, Fanning, do., do.; Talisman, Cooper, Beaufort, N. C.; Hicks & Bell; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, Me., J. Boynton & Son; North Pacific, Marcy, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bay State, Verill, New-Bedford, H. S. Brown & Co.; Cameo, Pendleton, Wareham, do.; Minerva, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett; J. J. Rotche, Clock, Fire Island; Francis D. Decker, Watrous, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Crusoe, Foster, Machias, T. M. Mayhew; Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; J. S. Swan, Mayo, Wellfleet, Mass., Crowell & Paine; John Vance, Baker, Harwich, Mass.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; James M. Baylis, Thompson, Baltimore; G. R. Lanfair, Snow, New-Bedford; James H. Hoyt, Lyon, Washington; Britton Cook, Jones, Accomac, R. J. Campbell; Tremont, Long, Portsmouth, N. H.; Albert, Sawyer, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Gen. Taylor, Jones, Pocasset; Clifton, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Union, Dyer, Addison, Me., F. Talbot & Co.; Sea Bird, Smith, Washington; E. A. Anderson, Crammer, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rio Grande, Shaffer, Snow Hill, Md., master; Lavinia Hopkins, Cropper, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Annie, (Br.,) Whitehead, Nassau, N. P.; Gen. John Cropper, Thornton, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens; Mary A. Irvine, Walton, Accomac, do.; Stephen Hotchkiss, Fettis, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Hope, (Br.,) Miller, St. John, N. B., Arthur Leary.

Sloop Sprague, Gibbs, Providence; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. L. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Cahawba, Baker, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to D. D. Tompkins. 15th inst., at 8 A. M., 5 miles N. of Barnegat, fell in with steamer Ellen S. Terry, in distress, and towed her into New-York.

U. S. steamer Connecticut, Milton Haxtun, Lieutenant Commanding, Galveston Oct. 24, New-Orleans Nov. 3, Key West 6th, and Port Royal 15th.

Steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with passengers and mails to D. D. Tompkins. On the 15th, at 8 A. M., when off Barnegat, was taken in tow by steam transport Cahawba, our machinery being partly disabled.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bymner.

Ship Windermere, Harding, London 40 ds., in ballast to master. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Berlin, Jackson, Belfast 43 ds., in ballast to Trask & Dearborn. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Arthur White, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wyman, Glasgow 45 ds., with pig iron to Boyd & Hineken. In lat. 45 30, lon. 48 20, passed a large iceberg 300 feet high.

Bark Tycoon, Lewey, Hilton Head 10 ds., in ballast to J. D. Fish. Had heavy weather; sustained no material damage.

Bark J. Godfrey, Clark, New-Orleans 21 ds., with staves to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark Mary Bentley, Lillia, New-Orleans, with mdse. to master. (Arr. 15th, and omitted.)

Bark Cienfuegos, Freethy, Cienfuegos Oct. 12, with sugar to Benvert & Co.

Bark Young Nova Scotia, (Br.,) Purdy, Ardrossan via Providence, to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Brig Louis, (Br., of Grimsby,) Brasig, Manzanilla Oct. 5, and Havana 23d, with [illegible] and tobacco to Owen & Lacombe. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Purdon, Bermuda 7 ds., with mdse. to Wetmore & Brith.

Brig Messenger, Dewey, Gloucester, with lumber.

Brig [illegible], Hodges, New Haven.

Brig [illegible] Gibbons, Rondout, coal to master.

Schr. Wm. F. Williams, (Br., of Kingston, Jam., prize,) [illegible]

Schr. Abbie Forrest, Smith, Bangor 10 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Henry Lawrence, Johnston, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Gibson & Clapp.

Schr. Catharine, Eaton, Ellsworth, with lumber to G. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Cook, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to John N. Boynton.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesboro 12 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr.